The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The Congress said to be Abandoned.

Speech of Napoleon III. on New-Year's Day.

The London Press on the New-York Union Meeting.

GREAT SPANISH VICTORY IN MOROCCO.

Change in the French Ministry.

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 19.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool at 2 P. M. of the 4th inst., *via* Queenstown 5th inst., arrived at this port at 10½ A. M. to-day.

Her mails came in charge of Mr. NASH, English Mail Agent, and were assorted on the passsage. The mails for the South were forwarded by the afternoon train to Boston, and those for the West by the Grand Trunk Railroad at 1 o'clock.

The steamship *Edinburgh* sailed for New-York in company with the *Anglo-Saxon*.

The steamship *Persia* reached Liverpool at 3½ P. M. of the 31st ult.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 4th.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, says that present appearances indicate that the contemplated European Congress will not take place, and argues that the position of England in such a case will be so much better. It says that, in the event of no Congress being held, all that will then remain will be to recognize the Central Italian State, which has been formed out of the Romagna and the Duchies, either as an independent kingdom, or as part of the Sardinian Monarchy; to take our stand on accomplished facts, and le ave the Pope and his supporters to their remedy.

The *Daily News* remarks that the projected Congress is indefinitely postponed, and that no friend of the cause of freedom in Italy need regret the temporary difficulty in which diplomacy finds itself, as every month gained confirms the liberties of the Italian States, and justifies their revolution before the world.

A Paris correspondent, writing on the 1st of January, says it was then reported in Paris that the Congress would be summoned for the end of January, but the exact day was not known.

A dispatch, dated Rome, 3d inst., says the Duc DE GRAMMONT had positively stated to the Holy See, that the pamphlet, *The Pope and the Congress*, does not contain the programme of the French Government. The explanation produced an excellent effect on the Pope, and it was hoped he would not object to be represented at the Congress.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF left St. Petersburgh on the 27th for Paris.

The latest accounts from the Continent do not confirm the statement that the Congress would not be held. On the contrary, it was reported in Paris that the Congress would meet on the 12th February.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The remains of Lord MACAULAY were to be interred in Westminster Abbey. The funeral was fixed for the 9th inst.

The *Constitutional Magazine* publishes a Reform bill, which was supposed to have been concocted under the auspices of the Conservative Party, but according to the London *Herald* the bill in question has been published entirely without the knowledge or sanction of the leaders of the Conservative Party

The London *Times* has an editorial on the late Union meeting in New-York. It regards the Pro-Slavery sentiments there announced as a fair sample of average American opinion, and taunts the Abolitionists of New-England with having plunged the race they favor into deeper darkness, and made the subjection of man to man the belief of a Christian people.

A scheme for the conversion of the public debt of Canada into one consolidated five per cent. stock, irredeemable for twenty-five years, has been officially promulgated in London, and attracted considerable attention. The total liabilities of the colony are stated at £11,500,000 sterling.

The London *Times* says that the entire measure seems a wise one, and calculated to add greatly to the stability of Canadian finance.

In the City Article of the *Times* it is remarked that, supposing the new Mexican treaty to be adopted by the United States Senate, from that moment the independence of Mexico will be at an end. It is urged, however, that there may be a lively contest in the Senate upon the question of adopting the treaty.

Application had been made for assistance at the London Police Court, in regard to the murder on board the ship *Devonshire*, while on her passage from New-York, of a seaman named JAMES MATTHEW HUMPHREYS. The crime was charged upon the second mate, and the magistrate referred the applicant to the American Consul.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Great Ship Company, has issued a document explanatory of the present position of the *Great Eastern*. He paints the state of affairs as far less hopeless than before represented, and says that much of the present trouble arises from dissension in the Board of Directors. The document is accompanied by printed correspondence with the Government, in which the same aid is demanded for the *Great Eastern* as had been accorded to other vessels under the subsidy system. Mr. GLADSTONE replied to this intimation by stating that nothing can be done until the Committee on Contracts make their report.

SAMUEL W. TALBOT is gazetted as Consul at Dublin for the United States.

The *Times* believes that, although the meeting of Parliament was close at hand and Ministers had promised an early introduction of their Reform bill, the details of that bill had not been agreed upon.

The Roman Catholics held a meeting on the 3d inst. for the purpose of adopting an address to the Pope, expressive of their sympathy. From 1,500 to 2,000 persons were present, including a large number of women. Great unanimity and enthusiasm were evinced. One of the resolutions adopted was to the following effect: That although as Catholics we firmly believe the spiritual authority of the Pope not to be of necessity dependent on his temporal power, we yet consider that a diminution of such temporal power would be detrimental to the established Government and injurious to the best interests of religion.

Stormy weather had again visited the English coast, causing much damage to shipping.

The ship *Britannia*, of Bath, Me., from Savannah for Liverpool, which, as telegraphed *via* Queenstown per *Europa*, was driven ashore, had become a wreck near Barmouth. The captain and a portion of the crew were saved. The cargo was being saved.

The bark *Richard Taunton*, which cleared from New-York, Sept. 28, for Liverpool, had not been heard of.

The ship *Venice*, from Liverpool, for New-York, which put into Fayal leaky, had reloaded half her cargo, when she caught fire, and was cut adrift. Some tugs made ineffectual efforts to beach her, but the vessel was carried out by the tide, and was not afterwards seen. The supposition is that she was totally destroyed.

A large ship, supposed to be an American, was riding at anchor, Jan. 3, near Fleetwood, with all her masts cut away.

The ship *Switzerland*, from Liverpool, for New-York, had put back.

The *J. Mauran*, from Leghorn to Boston, put into Gibralter, Dec. 22, leaking, and would discharge.

The *Lucy Atwood*, from Terceira for Boston, was struck by a sea Dec. 8, which washed the captain overboard, swept decks, &c., and she was abandoned in a sinking condition the 14th. Crew saved and landed at Deal.

The demand for money continued active, but there was less pressure than at the departure of the *Europa*. Two and a half per cent was the rate in the open market for choice bills. The funds had been steady and firm, notwithstanding the depression on the Paris Bourse. On the 2d inst., specie arrivals to the extent of £610,000 from Australia, the West Indies, &c., were announced. Improvements had taken place in Mexican Stocks under the arrangement between the United States and the Juarez Party.

FRANCE.

According to custom, the Emperor, on New-Year's Day, received the members of the diplomatic corps in *la salle du trone*. The reception took place at 1 P. M., and is thus recorded in the *Moniteur*: "The Papal Nuncio addressed the Emperor as follows: 'Sire, on the first day of the year, which assembles the diplomatic body around your Majesty, I have the honor, Sire, to offer you its respectful homage.' The Emperor replied as follows: 'I thank the diplomatic body for the good wishes it has expressed on the advent of the New-Year; and I am especially happy at this time to have an opportunity of reminding its representatives that, since my accession to power, I have always professed the most profound respect for recognized rights. Be, then, assured that the constant aim of my efforts will be to reëstablish everywhere, in so much as depends upon me, confidence and peace.' His Majesty passed before the diplomatic circle, and spoke a few words to each ambassador, making inquiries officially respecting the health of their sovereigns. The reception lasted twenty-five minutes. The Emperor's speech was generally regarded as satisfactory, but attracted attention.

The Papal Nuncio is stated to have subjected two drafts of his proposed remarks to the French Foreign Office before his singularly laconic address was resolved upon. It is said that he wished to give a few hints about the condition of the Roman States.

The *Moniteur*, of the 1st, contains numerous nominations to the Legion of Honor, including the appointment of Admiral ROMAIN DESFOSSES to the grand cross of that order.

It was stated in official quarters that the budget of the Ministry of War for 1860 would be prepared for a strictly peace establishment, the army being reduced to less than 400,000 men.

It was also stated that in the event of Cardinal ANTONELLI's going to France in connection with the Congress, the Clerical party at Marseilles and Lyons were determined to get up demonstrations in his favor.

Commercial and financial affairs in France were in a less fovorable condition, owing to the uncertainty which had arisen relative to the Congress.

The Paris Breadstuffs Market was dull, but the prices of Wheat and Flour were sustained. Brandies were difficult of sale.

The Paris Bourse had been depressed at a further decline. The Rentes receded to 68f. 45c., but on the 3d there was more firmness, and the closing price was 68f. 75c.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

MADRID, Friday, Dec. 30.

Yesterday the Spanish Squadron burnt and blew up the fort at the mouth of the river of Tetuan.

Two tribes, not wishing to continue the war, have withdrawn to the mountains.

MADRID, Sunday, Jan. 1.

On Friday evening the Moors vigorously attacked our encampment, but were repulsed with great loss. The Spaniards displayed great bravery. Their loss, however, was not considerable. The rumor of peace having been concluded is altogether false.

MADRID, Monday, Jan. 2.

After a glorious fight, the Spanish army, commanded by Gen. PRIM, defeated the Moors on the whole line, and advanced as far as Gastilligas. The hussars executed several heroic charges, and captured a flag. The Moors were 40,000 strong, and lost at least 1,500. The Spanish loss was from 400 to 600. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the army.

Three vessels sailing under the English flag, and carrying contraband of war, had been brought from Ceuta to Algesiras.

ITALY.

Gen. GOYON, commander of the French forces at Rome, had been ordered by telegraph to proceed to Paris. This, in some quarters, was interpreted into a menace to the Papal Government.

A dispatch from Modena says that in consequence of a demand made by the family of the boy MORTARA, who had given proof that the kidnapping of the child was ordered by the Reverend Father and Inquisitor ZILETTE, the latter had been arrested and political proceedings had been instituted.

GARIBALDI had been honored with an enthusiastic ovation at Milan, although he endeavored to pass through that city *en route* for Turin quietly and unobserved. GARIBALDI's mission to Turin is said to have reference to his probable appointment as commander-in-chief of all the National Guard of the kingdom.

A general amnesty in Naples had been deferred, but fifty individual pardons had been granted.

Cardinal ANTONELLI had announced his intention to leave on the 12th for Paris.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna letters say that a very unfriendly feeling toward the French again prevailed in that capital.

The addresses to the Pope, which had been lying in the Vienna churches, were not so numerously signed as was expected.

An imperial order directs that there shall be no evy of recruits in 1860, and that no more than the ordinary number of men shall be raised in 1861.

The Emperor had announced his intention to dissolve thirty-four regiments, and effect such other reductions as would shortly place the army on a peace footing.

The statement that the aristocratic officials in Austria had placed their pay at the service of the Emperor is denied. It was put forward as a hint for them to do so, but they did not respond,

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegram from Aden announces the receipt of the following dates at that point: Bombay, Dec. 15; Calcutta, Dec. 10; Honkong, Nov. 29.

The mails would reach England about the 12th o January.

Two thousand rebels and their leaders had been made prisoners in Oude. The Begum had escaped. No other news was telegraphed.

BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro dates to the 18th of December had been telegraphed *via* London.

Coffee flat at 5,800@5,900 reis. The crop was very limited. Exports to the United States since last mail, 49,500 bags. Exchange on London, 25¼@25½.

The Latest via Liverpool.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

The *Daily News* City Article, dated Tuesday evening, says: "The Stock Market continued to exhibit a remarkable degree of indifference to speculative disappointment on the Paris Bourse, being supported by continued demand for investment, combined with the approaching payment of dividends on the 9th."

The *Times* City Article of Tuesday evening reports a continued steadiness in the funds, and an increased tendency to firmness, but no change in quotations. The demand for money on Tuesday was heavy, but on the Stock Exchange there was a full supply at two per cent. A new Canada loan, which was in course of negotiation, was nominally quoted at 1½@2 per cent. premium.

Latest Intelligence via Queenstown.

WATERFORD, Thursday.

The *Arethusa*, Captain MARTIN, from Cuba, for orders with a cargo of cedar wood, mahogany and tobacco, which anchored off Tethood, dragged her anchors after holding out twenty-four hours in a tremendous gale, on Sunday morning, and went speedily to fragments, in Barrow Bay, County of Wexford. The cargo, which is supposed to be valued at about £100,000, is nearly all saved. The crew are all saved with the exception of one seaman, named McLEAN.

LONDON, Thursday.

The dates from Australia are to Nov. 17. The O'Shaughnessy Administration, at Melbourne, has been withdrawn, and Mr. NICHOLSON had formed a new Cabinet, which would commence its duties in popularity, and in the support of the Press throughout the whole country.

PARIS, Thursday.

The Emperor has appointed M. THOUVENAL Minister for Foeign Affairs in place of Count WALEWSKI, whose resignation has been accepted.

M. BAROUCHA is intrusted, *ad interim*, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs until the arrival of M. THOUVENAL.

The *Times* City Article says the funds opened steady, and advanced an eighth. Telegrams from Paris caused a slight reaction in Consols, Otherwise the market is inherently strong. The withdrawal of gold from the bank has ceased—the arrivals from Australia sufficing for the continued demand. The railway market is firm. The commercial supply of money. is more abundant, and the accounts of the state of business in all parts of the country confirm the favorable news lately expressed.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the case of Capt. SMITH, of the steamer *Indian*, was not officially reported, but the Assessor and his assistant both say he will be honorably acquitted.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Tuesday and Wednesday (Monday being a holiday) in the Liverpool Cotton Market were 15,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 2,500. The market closed steady, and with a rather better tone.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm, though quiet.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD & NASH report FLOUR dull but steady. WHEAT quiet but firm. All quotations unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was quiet. PORK quiet at 50s. for Mess. BACON quiet. LARD steady at 57s. 6d. TALLOW—Sales of Y. C. at 58s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR buoyant. COFFEE quiet. ASHES steady; Pots 27s. 3d.; Pearls 28s.@28s. 6d. RESIN firm at 4s. 4d.@4s. 5d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 33s. 9d.@34s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull but steady. SUGAR buoyant and all qualities slightly higher. COFFEE firm. RICE firm; holders demanding an advance. TEA firm; common Congou 1s. 3¼d. TALLOW quiet. LINSEED OIL 27s. 6d. PIG IRON firm at 58s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

MONEY was in active demand. CONSOLS were quoted on Wednesday at 95⅝ for account, ex dividend.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Sales of Illinois Central Shares at 40@38 discount; Erie Shares at 5@10, and New York Central Shares at 73@75.

Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Afternoon.

COTTON—Sales, to-day: 8,000 bales. Market firm, with a slight advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS dull, but steady.

LONDON, Thursday Noon.

CONSOLS 95⅝ for account, ex dividend.

SONORA AND ARIZONA.

The Survey Commission of the Stone and Isham Grant—Will Pesquiera obey the Orders from Vera Cruz?

FORT BUCHANAN, Arizona, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1859.

Gov. PESQUIERA is in receipt of dispatches from the "Juarez Government" directing him to revoke at once his order expelling Capt. STONE and party from the State of Sonora. He is ordered to notify the officer in command of the "Commission" of his revocation of the order, and to extend to them an invitation to return and reënter upon the duties of the survey. He is further directed to use all power and dilligence to protect them from insult and injury, and to see they are permitted to proceed quietly in the performance of their duties.

Those who live on this frontier are in hopes this vexed question of the right of the "Commission" to carry out their contract with the central Government of Mexico will soon be settled. By some it is thought that Gov. PESQUIERA will refuse to obey the order, yet it is coupled with the assurance that the rights of the State of Sonora will be respected, and proper indemnification is guaranteed them in case they are in the least interferred with. Should he deny this order the question becomes more complicated than ever. The fact of the instructions to PESQUIERA coming through our Government, is, to our minds, a kind of indication that in case PESQUIERA does not comply with the order, our troops will be ordered to sustain STONE.

PESQUIERA has a peculiar way of increasing his army; when he is short of soldiers he issues a *pronunciamiento* addressed to his people, saying: "Sonora is about to be invaded," his officers intimating that the *Gringoes* are coming.

Some of PESQUIERA's influential supporters have the impression he is intending to declare Sonora and Sinaloa independent, and ask protection from the United States. We fear our English and French neighbors will not like this, they having an eye to the payment of certain bonds and other obligations. In case anything of this kind occurs, we presume the matter will be referred to Congress, as the foreign policy of our Administration is to say much and do little.

The new life infused into the Southern Pacific Railroad (through Texas) gives us reason to hope for its completion to El Paso. If this is effected, our California friends may rest assurred that the first railroad across the continent will touch the ocean at some other point than San Francisco. The distance over an almost level country to salt water is only six hundred miles, while to San Francisco it is thirteen hundred. The route from El Paso hither has to pass through some rough country, but hence to Guaymas the country is almost a perfect level, requiring but little grading and no bridging. Stranger things might happen than that this road should be extended through to the Gulf in less than five years. The right of way can easily be obtained, and the public land of Sonora appropriated to aid the enterprise.

The expedition under Col. REEVE, against the Apaches, has not yet returned. We hear the Dragoons and Rifles have routed several bands of Indians, and captured any quantity of animals. It has not, however, stopped their thieving. Only three nights ago they took half a dozen horses from a ranche twenty miles below here, and killed several head of cattle. The only way of stopping this pilfering is to by treaty stipulate that no Indian shall pass south of a certain line—if he does, no quarter to be given him. H.

Further from Mexico.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE—MOVEMENTS OF PESQUIERA—INDIAN WAR IN YUCATAN.

By the English Mail steamer at Havana we receive advices from Vera Cruz to Dec. 29.

There is nothing of decisive moment. From Morelia, under date of the 12th, the rumor comes that Gen. OGAZON had posted himself at the Barrancas of Atenquique, with six thousand men thoroughly equipped, designing to dispute the advance of MIRAMON.

Gen. PESQUIERA, with three thousand men, drafted from Sinaloa, was in the vicinity of Tepic.

The Governor of Yucatan had left the capital to take command of the troops destined to exterminate the Indians. A contract had been made with a commercial company to supply the provisions required for the campaign. Don DOMINGO L. PAZ, the President of the Council, is Governor *ad interim*.

There is a movement afoot in the Legislature of Chiapas to open to foreign trade the port of Barra de Tonala, on the Pacific side. It has been heretofore closed to all but coastwise traffic.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE DE SOTO AT THIS PORT AND THE HABANA AT NEW-ORLEANS—GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *De Soto*, Capt. J. D. BULLOCH, from New-Orleans, Jan 12, touching at Havana at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th, arrived here last evening. The *De Soto* was detained in the Mississippi one day, after leaving New-Orleans, by the ice.

The steamship *Habana*, having left Havana the same day as the *De Soto*, arrived at New-Orleans yesterday.

The news from Havana is not of much interest. Business has not fairly revived since the holidays. The crop will be as large as last year, though it is thought more favorable weather would have caused a much greater increase.

The health of the country continues good.

The new Captain-General has now fairly entered on his duties, and is strong for public improvement.

In freights there has been but little demand, and few charters made for some time back.

Exchanges are a fraction lower, but not very active. London, sixty days' sight 14½@15 prem.; New-York, 3½@4 prem.; Boston, 3½@3¾ prem.; New-Orleans 5½@6 prem.; Spain, 7 prem.; U. S. gold coin, 4½@5 prem.; Mexican dollars, 9 prem.

Of marine news there is nothing to note, the *DeSoto* not having exchanged signals, or scarcely seen a sail since leaving Havana.

MR. GIDDINGS SUMMONED BEFORE THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The *Cleveland Plaindealer* of the 17th inst. announces that Mr. J. W. FITCH, United States Marshal of Northern Ohio, on the preceding day received a bundle of official documents from the Chairman of the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee, commanding him to subpœna JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, RALPH PLUMB and JOHN BROWN, Jr., to appear before the Committee and testify under oath all they may know of the organization. "The Sons of Liberty," or any other organization connected with JOHN BROWN's "work in Kansas." If these witnesses refuse to obey the summons, they are to be arrested under warrants which accompanied the *subpœnas*. The *Plaindealer* also states that the Sons of Liberty at West Andover, Ohio, have decided deliberately to refuse to obey the summons, and to resist if attempts are made to enforce it. The same action has been taken at Oberlin.

FROM ALBANY.

RAILROAD GRANTS IN CITIES.

MENDING OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 19.

Petitions continue to be presented for a *pro rata* freight law, for the extension of the Chenango Canal, and for aid to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

Favorable reports were made on the bills fixing the fees of Justices of the Peace in both civil and criminal cases; exempting firemen from taxation to the amount of five hundred dollars; and making appropriations for the Canal Debt, and the maintenance of the canals for the next fiscal year.

Bills were noticed to enlarge the powers of Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and to establish a Board of Pardons. Also to amend the Registry Law.

Bills were introduced to amend the charter of the New-York Hope Fire Insurance Company.

To enlarge the Clinton Prison.

And to protect the property in trade and the earnings of married women.

Bills were passed increasing the powers of Notaries Public.

Also, to confer additional powers upon Boards of Town Auditors.

Mr. MANIERRE reported, with amendments, the bill relative to the powers of the New-York Common Council in making railroad grants. As amended by the Committee, the bill leaves with the Common Council and interested property owners, the powers and privileges they now enjoy under the Railroad law of 1854, but annuls the powers of the Common Council under the General law of 1850.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 19.

It being general order day several bills were considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. COOPER's bill to amend the law relating to the construction of railroads in cities coming up,

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York City, (Rep.,) inquired what was the object of the bill.

Mr. COOPER, of New-York City, (Rep., explained that the law was the same as the law of 1854, except that the latter requires the consent of two-thirds of the landholders before the Common Council shall grant a charter to any railroad which commences and terminates in said city, while in the present bill these words are stricken out. The justice of this amendment was apparent, inasmuch as the intent and spirit of the law had been evaded by granting of franchises to roads commencing in New-York City but terminating in other counties. It was to prevent such evasion that the present amendment was proposed.

Mr. LAW, of Delaware, (Rep.,) said that the Committee had reported the bill favorably because they deemed it was demanded for the protection of property holders.

Mr. CONKLING expressed his satisfaction with this explanation, but as the Governor desired time to examine the bill he moved to report progress.

This motion was lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The bill making an appropriation for the payment of interest on temporary loans, and providing for the payment of the floating debt of the State, was passed.

On the presentation of the petition for a prohibitory law, Mr. MASON moved a reference to a Select Committee.

Mr. A. A. MYERS warmly opposed the motion.

Mr. MILLER suggested the propriety of referring petitions to a Committee already appointed on Excise. After debate, the motion for a Select Committee was lost, by 45 to 47.

Two more New-York City Railroad bills were noticed.

Mr. GOVER gave notice of a bill to reduce the rate of interest on pawnbrokers' loans.

Several important bills were introduced, among them last year's bill to provide for ascertaining and collecting damages by the Quarantine burning.

Mr. JAQUES introduced a bill dividing up the legal work of the New-York City Corporation, and fixing the salary of Corporation Counsel, Corporation Attorney, and Counsel for opening streets, &c.

Mr. COOPER introduced an important bill, largely increasing the power of Comptroller of the City of New-York, creating several Executive Departments, subdivided into Bureaus, and giving the Comptroller power of leasing ferries, docks, slips, &c.

Mr. WOODRUFF called for the reading of bills, and moved a reference to New-York delegates. This was opposed by Mr. JAQUES, on the ground that it would be placing the bill in the hands of the Democracy.

Mr. GOVER supported the motion, which, after debate, was lost by 52 to 26.

Mr. GOVER introduced a bill to authorize a Charter Convention in New-York.

The House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

From Our Albany Correspondent.

DULL TIMES IN THE SENATE—USURY LAWS—PROHIBITORY LAWS—ALL SORTS OF LAWS—MAYOR WOOD IN A FIX—EX-POSTMASTER DICKIE—THE PRO RATA COMMITTEE—EXECUTIVE SESSION, ETC., ETC.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 19.

In the Senate to-day there was a dull spell. Mr. LAPHAM introduced a bill to appropriate $25,000 for the enlargement of Clinton Prison, which, if granted, will probably do about half what is contemplated.

Notice was given of a bill to organize a Board of Pardons. I am not sure that this is within the province of the Legislature. The Constitution vests the Governor with the pardoning power. Can the Legislature vest it in any other body? Can the Legislature prescribe any mode which would admit others to interfere with the action of the Executive? The question is likely to be tested in another way—whether even the Legislature can pardon, except for treason—by the passage of a bill commuting the sentence of Mrs. HARTUNG, now in jail in this city, and sentenced to be executed on a conviction of having murdered her husband.

Among the petitions presented was one to regulate the sale of hay, which, by its length, I should judge had been signed by all the consumers of the article in the City of New-York. It is alleged, and truthfully, that it is not uncommon to find a three hundred pound bale of hay bound with forty or fifty pounds of green wood and a boulder or two inside.

Mr. CORNELIUS MAHONEY petitions the State to aid and assist him in publishing a book of instructions in music for the blind. He represents that the City of New-York has already voted an appropriation of $2,000—that Brooklyn had voted another $1,000, and that if the State will give him $5,000 additional, he will be able to furnish each graduate of the Asylum for the Blind with a copy. Mr. MAHONEY will find that the era of State publishing has gone—I hope never to return.

The Senate has a strange bill under discussion—before that body by a report from the Judiciary Committee. It prohibits any person from devising more than one-fourth of his estate to any charitable or religious institution, and that he shall distribute it among the heirs of his body, if he have any. Is this good law? If it is, what is the use of wills, and administrators, and executors, and surrogates, and probates, and prothonotaries, and all those gentlemen whose kind offices it is to look after the effects (material) of departed souls? I don't know that I have any expectations of any windfalls to be affected, while there seems little likelihood that I shall ever have anything to distribute by last will and testament, and so I am a disinterested critic of the bill under consideration. I do think that if a law will hold water that prohibits a man of sound mind to make such disposition of his estate as to him may seem right and proper, the sooner we abandon the present system of ruling "the people of the State of New-York by the grace of God, free and independent," the better we shall be off. The "one man power" would be far preferable—for the despotism of an individual could not be half so oppressive as this despotism of a majority.

Mr. MILLIKEN is for "sapping and mining" the Usury Laws. Seven per cent. interest he fixes, "but allows collection of the principal and legal interest, where more than that rate is taken, *and allows suits to recover any excess of interest charged by an incorporation*." I am afraid Mr. MILLIKEN is but a copyist after all—and a poor copyist at that. If he would look over the journals, he would see that just such a dodge as this has been attempted a thousand and one times, and that all have failed, as this will fail. As if any man could not know that if this principle was adopted, you might as well abolish all laws against usury. If Mr. MILLIKEN lives long enough, he may learn that neither directly nor indirectly will the people of this State abrogate a law that God ordained, and that the experience of man has proved to be wise and salutary. Giant intellects—shrewd men who knew all the windings and depths of finances—have devoted their energies to the overthrow of the penalty against usury. Their sophistry and their special pleadings have all been dissipated by the common sense of the people. Where intellect and experience have so signally failed, why should Mr. MILLIKEN renew the struggle.

Mr. ARCULARIUS, as the representative of Mayor WOOD, has introduced for enactment the propositions which his Honor says were indorsed by the people when they elected him Mayor. The details of the bill you already have. There is one feature in it that I think is an afterthought. I do not recollect the privilege of naming the Acting Mayor, in case of the sickness or absence of the Mayor elect, as among the issues embraced in FERNANDO's acceptance of the Mozart Hall nomination. This now forms the leading feature in the amendments submitted by Mr. ARCULARIUS. I suspect that this granted, the Mayor would not so much lament the failure of the rest. The fact is, the Mayor wants to go southward next Spring—wants to visit Charleston on matters of business. There is another fact: that the law, as it now stands, makes the President of the Board of Aldermen Mayor *de facto* in the absence of the Mayor. A third and very essential fact is, that between the Mayor and his possible successor there is not that implicit confidence which the adage says should exist even among thieves. If WOOD goes to Charleston, PECK goes to the Mayor's Office, and heaven knows what kind of a fix he would find it in, or how he would leave it. What WOOD might reject PECK might approve. WOOD don't want to mar the unity of his administration by any such oasis.

The Assembly ordered to a third reading the bill to prohibit the Common Council of New-York or any other city from authorizing the construction of Railroads through the streets and avenues.

Is not our talk of the poverty of the State all hypocrisy and deceit? Here to-day are applications made for State aid to various public works that, if granted, would require at least a million and a half of dollars. It must be that down in the depths of the State strong-box there is an exhaustible supply of that the love of which is the root of all evil. Else why do people be at the trouble of filing petitions praying for additional and extraordinary expenditures?

Petitions in considerable numbers were presented to-day, praying for the passage of such amendments to the Constitution as would make a Prohibitory law legal. Was there ever a greater mistake than the friends of Temperance made when they first started the idea of making men temperate by legal enactment? Was there ever a greater failure than the attempt? Has not the reaction plunged us into tenfold more dissipation. Look around and see. The intemperance of to-day is frightfully in excess of what it was ten years ago.

Ex-Postmaster DICKIE, of Buffalo, is at Albany to answer a charge of violating the Sub-Treasury act. It is alleged that while he was Postmaster he kept his Sub-Treasury in the Oliver Lee Bank, and that daily he duly locked up the specie receipts of his office—so in form complying with the provisions of the law. But the spirit he evaded by permitting the Cashier of the Bank to keep a duplicate key of the Sub-Treasury chest, and to borrow therefrom such amounts of specie as might be necessary to meet the demands of clamorous bill-holders. The Bank failed, notwithstanding the assistance thus rendered, but the Government was not the loser—the cats and dogs left in place of the gold and silver having been made good. Mr. DICKIE was removed for this offence, indicted and is here to stand his trial before the United States Court, Judge HALL presiding.

The Assembly and Senate Committees on the *Pro Rata* Freight law held a joint meeting yesterday. The session lasted about three hours, and the proceedings would fill three or four columns of the TIMES. Mr. RANDALL and Mr. FAIRCHILD appeared for the Central Railroad, Mr. SETH C. HAWLEY ("dear" HAWLEY) for the New-York and Erie Railroad, and Mr. THOMPSON, from Poughkeepsie, for self as one of the people, for self as a friend of the Canals, for self as an owner of various Railroad securities, and for various widows and orphans, who, like himself, "had investments" which might be affected by the proposed law. No defined plan of operation having been settled, the proceedings were not in order exactly. The Committee, at the close of the hearing, determined that they would consider the facts set forth in the petitions as the case duly proven on the part of the people, and require those representing the Railroads to rebut the statements and argue away the conclusions. The Railroads put in a demurrer, but it was overruled. They wanted a regular investigation—persons and papers—legal testimony, cross-examinations, &c., which the Committee, not being lawyers, could not or would not appreciate.

It is said that a caucus of representatives of the various companies has been held, and that the opposition will be systematic and sharp—every inch of ground to be duly contested. This may be wise, or it may not. I hope that the subject will be fully investigated, and that all there is to be said against the proposed enactment will have a patient hearing and a calm consideration. I believe that the stockholders in railroads would be benefited by the law—that the value of their property would be improved, because their business would be more productive. If a careful and searching investigation did not make this clear I should be surprised beyond measure.

In Executive session yesterday the nomination of Capt. HUTCHINSON as Port Warden, in place of ALPHEUS SMITH, resigned, was made and confirmed. Mr. SMITH resigned last Summer, when Mr. H. was appointed.

The Attorney-General having advised that the Governor has authority to order an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of DONALD G. SHAW, a proclamation has been issued directing such election to take place on Tuesday, the 7th day of February. LEO.

Bills Before the Legislature.

SALARIES OF NEW-YORK OFFICIALS.

Mr. JAQUES' bill, in the Assembly, to authorize the appointment of certain officers in New-York City, and fix their salaries, provides as follows:

The Corporation Attorney is to be appointed by the Comptroller, to hold office for four years, or until a successor is appointed, and to receive a salary of $5,000, payable monthly from the City Treasury.

The Surrogate of New-York shall appoint the Public Administrator, who shall receive the same salary as at present.

The Board of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments shall appoint a citizen of New-York, who shall be a counselor-at-law of the Supreme Court, as Counsel for Street-openings and Assessments, who shall have charge of and conduct all legal proceedings in all matters relating to opening, altering, &c., streets, avenues, and perform all the duties now devolving on the Corporation Counsel in such matters. The term of office to be five years, and the salary $7,000, to be paid on the warrant of the Comptroller of the City, without the same being countersigned by the Mayor or Clerk of the Common Council. The Counsel thus created is to be the legal adviser of the Boards of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, and to have cognizance of all law matters appertaining to said Boards.

The salary of the Counsel to the Corporation is to be $8,000, and $3,000 additional for clerk hire, to be paid monthly, in lieu of all salary or compensation, and of all fees, which he is now entitled to receive; and the Common Council shall not increase the above salary or compensation. All fees and costs received by the Corporation Counsel, above disbursements, are to be paid over to the Comptroller. The Corporation Counsel is required to hand over all papers in his possession in relation to street openings to the Counsel for Street openings and assessments, appointed under the law. So much of the Charter Amendment law, passed in 1857, as conflicts with the present law, and the act of 1854, relating to the opening of streets, &c., in New-York, are repealed.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Mr. JAQUES' bill to amend the Life and Health Insurance Company's act, provides as follows: "No Company shall be organized under the first department of the first section of the act of 1853 with less capital than $100,000; nor under the second department with less than $25,000. Before proceeding to business, the whole capital shall be paid in and invested in United States or New-York State stock at or above par; or in bond and mortgage on unincumbered real estate within the State of New-York worth 75 per cent. more than the amount loaned, exclusive of farm buildings; or in such securities as are received at the Bank Department. The securities to the full amount to be invested with the Comptroller; but while the Company so depositing securities shall continue solvent, it shall be at liberty to collect the interest or dividends on such securities, or to change the same for others of equal value.

Section 8 of the act is amended so as to allow the investment of the funds or accumulations of the companies organized under the act in bond and mortgage on land worth 50 per cent. above the face of the mortgage—in stock at par—or in stocks of any institution incorporated under the State laws, which are worth par in New-York at the time of purchase. A provision is made that any company already organized may, by a vote of the majority of their directors, accept the provisions of the amended act and make their charter confirm with the same.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM.

Mr. JAQUES' bill to incorporate the Athenæum Association of New York, gives the incorporation to Geo. Folsom, John A. C. Gray, Frank Moore, Wm. C. Prime, William S. Thayer, L. Seymour Ashley, Parke Godwin, Charles C. Mott and George E. Waring, Jr. The object is to promote the advancement of literature and art by establishing and maintaining a library, reading-room and gallery of art. The Society has power to purchase and hold real estate to the value of $100,000.

LEASED PROPERTY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

In the Senate, Mr. SPINOLA gives notice of a bill which provides that lessees and occupants of leased buildings, which shall without any fault on the part of such lessees or occupants, be destroyed, or be so injured as to be untenable, shall not be liable for payment of rent. It also requires that any damage or injury which shall be sustained by any occupant or lessee of a building by reason of such building being of insufficient strength for the business for which it may have been leased, or on account of improper construction or alteration of such building, shall be paid by the owners or lessors.

SALARY OF GAS INSPECTORS.

Mr. GIBBS introduces a bill in the Assembly to fix the salary of the Inspector of Gas Meters at $2,500, and requires him to appoint a deputy to discharge his duties to reside in each part of the State where gas meters are manufactured. Such deputies are to be paid by him $2 per day for actual service.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

Mr. COOPER's bill in the Assembly to amend the New-York Charter, makes important changes in the present structure of the City Government. It creates a Department of Finance, to control all fiscal concerns of the corporation, and inspect and revise all accounts of other departments. The Comptroller of the City is the chief officer. A bureau in the Finance Department, for the collection of Revenues, is created, the chief officer of which is to be called "Collector of the City Revenue." Also, a bureau for collection of Taxes, the chief officer of which is to be "Receiver of Taxes;" a bureau for the collection of assessments, with its chief officer called "Collector of Assessments;" a bureau for the collection of arrears of taxes, assessments, and rents, under a chief officer called "Clerk of Arrears;" a bureau for reception and payment of moneys, with the "Chamberlain of the City of New-York" at its head; a bureau called the "Auditing bureau" with its chief officer, the "Auditor of Accounts." This bureau is to revise, audit and settle all accounts, and all moneys drawn from the treasury are to be upon warrant of the Comptroller on the Chamberlain, and upon vouchers examined and allowed by the auditor. There is also to be a "Bureau of Supplies," with a Superintendent of Supplies at its head, to furnish all public offices with fuel, stationery, printing and all other things necessary; and a "Bureau of Markets," with the Superintendent of Markets at its head, to have control and regulation of the public markets. The Comptroller has power to increase the number and compensation of all officers, clerks, and employes in the several bureaux, as he may deem necessary.

The bill creates an Executive Department to be called the "Street Department," under the lead of the "Street Commissioner." There is to be in this Department a bureau under the control of a "Superintendent of Wharves," a "Bureau of Repairs," the chief officer of which shall be a practical builder, and called the "Superintendent of Repairs;" a "Bureau of Lamps and Gas," and bureaux under a "Superintendent of Roads," and a "Superintendent of Street Improvements." The Chief Engineer is to have a bureau under this department, and to have charge of repairing fire engines and apparatus.

Under the Executive Department, known as the "City Inspector's Department," there are to be bureaux of "Sanitary Inspection and Street Cleaning," and of "Records and Statistics," each under a chief officer. The City Inspector is to have charge of all matters affecting the public health. The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection discharges the duty of street cleaning and abatement of nuisances, and the Croton Aqueduct Department is at all times to permit the use of the hydrants for cleaning streets, provided the general supply of the water is not endangered thereby. The City Inspector is to appoint all Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures.

All ferries, docks, piers and slips are to be leased, and all public property sold by the Comptroller at public auction to the highest bidder, except grants of lands under water where preëmptive rights exist. No lease hereafter given, except under existing covenants, shall be for more than ten years, and all ferry leases to be revocable by the Comptroller for mismanagement or breach of covenant. All persons acquiring any ferry lease or grant are required to purchase at a fair appraisal, the boats, buildings and other property of the former lessee or grantee, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry or grant. Notice of all sales is to be given by the Comptroller in five daily papers in the city for thirty days prior to the day of sale. All acts conflicting with the above are repealed.

SALE OF RAILROADS.

Mr. BUTLER's bill to amend the railroad law, provides that the sale of lands of railroad companies under mortgage may be made in one place on the line of road, instead of in the several counties where the lands are located.

Chemistry of Carbon.

A LECTURE BY PROF. B. SILLIMAN, JR.

The few persons who were able to hear Prof. SILLIMAN's second lecture, at Cooper Institute, last evening, were no doubt highly interested, but the number of such persons was necessarily limited, in consequence of the presence of several hundred unruly, noisy, and disorderly boys from some of our Ward schools. Through some mistaken generosity, free tickets were given to the Grammar school pupils of schools Nos. 11, 45, 3, 16, 41, 48, and 35. The boys looked upon the entire proceedings as excessively amusing, and made so much disturbance that most of the adults left the Hall before the conclusion of the lecture. The busy hum of conversation, cat-calls, and whistles, finally rose to hooting and howling, and eventually terminated in prolonged shouting, to the great chagrin of the unfortunate M. P., who vainly strove to preserve decorum among the juveniles. As nearly as could be gathered, during the confusion, Prof. SILLIMAN commenced with an explanation of the character and extent of the Pennsylvania coal-fields, the nature of anthracite and bituminous coal, the geological formation of the coal-beds, and the evidence drawn from the subterranean strata that plants which now are the inhabitants solely of the tropics were once the products of Baffin's Bay and Vancouver's Island. The lecturer then proceeded with his interesting experiments, receiving little attention, and plentiful "hi, hi's" from young New-York. He demonstrated the properties of oxygen in sustaining combustion—relighting a candle just blown out, by plunging it into the gas; and by the burning of phosphorus in a jar of oxygen, showing a brilliant light, which was immediately extinguished on being placed in a jar of nitrogen, and burned with ordinary flame in common air. He filled an inverted jar with hydrogen and held a lighted candle in it. The candle was extinguished and the gas took fire—the reverse effect taking place when the candle was withdrawn. The extreme lightness of gas was shown by weighing it against common air, which proved the heaviest. The fact that carbonic acid results from respiration was proved by breathing into a jar, the acid being subsequently tested in various ways—with a lighted candle and lime water, the former going out, and the latter being turned to chalk. Various effects were shown by the combustion of hydrogen, including the deposit of moisture, and the singing noise produced by burning the gas in a confined space. In this connection the lecturer demonstrated the explosive nature of hydrogen, by making bubbles filled with the gas, which exploded with loud reports on being touched with a lighted candle. The fact that there is no combustion in the centre of a flame, and that the greatest heat is at the top, was illustrated by passing a card through the flame at different points. The principle of Sir HUMPHREY DAVY's safety lamp was shown by the holding of a piece of common sieve over a volume of flame, which was turned down, although some of the combustible gas escaped through the pores, and could be lighted by the application of flame to the upper side of the gauze. The philosophy of this lamp, he thought, could be properly applied to the prevention of camphene and burning-fluid accidents, by the application of a small piece of fine gauze sieve to the mouth and neck of the can containing the fluid.

The concluding and most interesting experiments with chlorine and hydrogen were nearly all lost upon the audience, in consequence of the boisterous conduct of the humorous youth, and the older portion of the audience naturally turned their steps homeward with considerable dissatisfaction.

MORE COMMUNICATIONS FROM JOHN BROWN'S SPIRIT.—The De Kalb County, Illinois, *Sentinel*, publishes two commonplace spiritual communications purporting to come from JOHN BROWN. A medium in that vicinity handed them to the editor of the *Sentinel*, who remarks that they represent JOHN BROWN as being in too comfortable circumstances in the other world to allow of the supposition that they can be genuine.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Kentucky and the Dissolution of the Union.

Interesting Letter from Rev. Dr. Breckinridge to Vice-President Breckinridge.

From the Louisville Journal.

To the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President of the United States, and Senator elect from the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

For a period of nearly seventy years, the people of Kentucky, even from the moment of their own existence as a free and separate Commonwealth, have bestowed, first upon your grandfather, and then upon your father, and then upon yourself, every mark of confidence and love it was in their power to bestow; and in no instance did they ever refuse to either of you any distinction that either of you was willing to accept, and in no instance did they ever complain that either of you had come short of what they expected from you. Such testimonies on the part of such a people, accumulated until you now find yourself in a position for good or evil to the whole nation, scarcely inferior to that of any other person, increase all the ordinary responsibilities which rest upon you to the very hihgest degree, and add new ones the most affecting which can address themselves to a true heart. Every man in this nation still more every man in the Commonwealth which has so signally honored you, will ponder these things just in the degree that they expect or hope anything from you, in this season, which you have yourself, in the most public and emphatic manner, declared to be full of peril to the whole American people, and most peculiarly to the people of Kentucky. I know you will admit that every one of them has the right to address to you these noble reflections—warning you by them, in a manner at once earnest and confiding, that your people do not expect you to allow their destiny to be compromised, and yourself to be overborne and carried away by events and parties; but that they expect and desire that, let what may come, you should so counsel and act that Kentucky may do her part, as becomes her, for the safety and glory of the whole—and that when the worst comes she may live or die according to her own free and separate sense of her duty and her honor. Nor is there one among them all, who, from a private station and impelled only by the deepest interest in the country and in you, could more properly than myself address to you words of confidence and of hope, and urge upon you considerations connected alike with your own fame and the glory of your country, whose due weight may be easily overlooked amidst the passionate violence which to all calm men seems to prevail at Washington.

As to the dissolution of the American Union—the settled and deliberate conviction of Kentucky is that it is no remedy for anything whatever, but that it is itself the direst of all calamities. Kentucky never had any existence as a Commonwealth, except as one of the States of the American Union. She never had a disloyal thought towards that Union—or towards any sister State; she never for one instant desired to enlarge her rights under the Federal Constitution—or to exercise any of those rights offensively—or to deny to others their equal rights under that Constitution. Wholly unable to comprehend how it can be to the interest of any State to secede from the Union—or how the right to secede can be considered anything else but purely revolutionary; she sees nothing in the past conduct of the Federal Government to justify secession if it were a constitutional remedy; nothing in the aspect of the times promising anything but disaster to the country, to every seceding State, and most especially to herself, from the application of any such remedy, whether by war, by revolution, by the formation of new confederacies, or by the secession of individual States. As far as she can understand, it is mainly the unruly passions of unreasonable men, and the violent assertion of dubious, or, to say the least, extreme rights—and the madness of political parties in their struggle for power, that has brought the country to its present perilous condition. The true remedy for such disorders is not the breaking up of the Government, but the due enforcement of the laws; and posterity will execrate to the end of time whatever Government shall allow the lawless conduct of any portion of the people to run into secession, or to drive others into it. The lives of traitors ought not to weigh a feather against the peace or security, much less against the very existence of the nation; and their blood cements instead of weakening the foundations of society. Civil war itself within the Union, horrible as civil war always is, is necessarily temporary, and is consistent with the ultimate preservation of everything distinctive in our present nationality, and in all our institutions, general and particular; and a universal civil war at this time, *within the Union*, could hardly fail to end in the permanent establishment, for the whole country, of just what our fathers established from 1776 to 1789. But after the division of the Union upon the slave line, and the necessary breaking out of a fierce and interminable war along a frontier extending from the Atlantic ocean to the western border of Missouri, no man can foresee a state of case when peace can be ever preserved along that frontier, as well as it can be in the Union, and every man can see that any future union of the divided portion of the Confederacy, if any union shall ever be possible, must be upon the very terms which now exist. The inevitable effect of the recent events at Harper's Ferry, taken all together, must be to give a degree of security to the whole slave frontier *within the Union*, which no part of it can ever have *out of the Union*; and the handful of white men and negroes whose follies and crimes were consummated there would probably be the last, as they were the first to try such an attempt. The whole case ought to be, to every reflecting man, a demonstration of the inestimable value of Union, both as it sets bounds to the passions of men, and as it enables us to punish men by due course of law, instead of by private or public war.

Kentucky is through choice a Slave State. When forming her first Constitution in 1792, when forming her second Constitution in 1798, and when forming her present Constitution in 1850, the whole subject was carefully considered by her people, and each time decided in the same manner; and it is probable that at the present moment there is less disposition amongst her people to make any change on that subject than at any former period. Two facts of great importance must not, however, be overlooked. The first is, that no considerable portion of the people of Kentucky have ever held extreme views in favor of Slavery, while a very large proportion of the people have tolerated without preferring it, and while the common opinion of the people has always been, that the relative growth of the white over the black race would be greater and greater continually, and at some future, perhaps distant period, Slavery would become an insignificant element in the condition of the State. The second fact is, that Kentucky has all along been exposed along a frontier of seven hundred miles of river border, to greater evils and losses than all the Slave States which have no free frontier put together; yet she has never for a moment manifested any sense of alarm or insecurity—made use of any threats, clamor or abuse, or entertained a single thought of secession. She has uniformly acted with calmness, moderation and dignity; her citizens have uniformly relied upon the laws for redress against such as law could reach, and against the lawless promptly redressed themselves, leaving to those who did not approve her ways, to amend their own, or choose their own remedy against her. Undoubtedly she has had great cause to be dissatisfied; undoubtedly her people are the last in the world to put up with either injuries or insults; undoubtedly she would be prompt to take up arms against any odds, when she thought no hope was left but in arms; and undoubtedly whoever puts her to that extremity, will see good reason to regret having done so. What I assert is, that for all that has come and gone, she sees no reason for the ruin of the country, none for the dissolution of the Union, none for the secession of any State by revolution or otherwise, none for allowing herself to be forced into a position fatal to her by the fanaticism of a portion of the people of the North, and the passions of a portion of the South. Of the fifteen Slave States, (if Delaware can properly be so considered,) the eleven which lie further South than Kentucky have, as members of the Federal Union, a thousand times less cause of complaint than she has, and will not encounter the thousandth part of her peril if the Union is dissolved. It is Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri that have borne all the loss and annoyance, and are to bear all the impending peril. It is to these four States, therefore, that the decision of the national aspects of these impending perils emphatically appertains, so far as that decision appertains to the Slave States at all. And every wise and every generous impulse ought to prompt the people of the other eleven Slave States to forbear whatever course of action is disapproved by these four border States. And these four great States are bound by the highest considerations, both of patriotism and of interest, to throw their united weight against all sudden, rash and unconstitutional action on the part of the Slave States, and, if the worst comes, to secure for themselves a position compatible at once with their honor, their freedom and their safety. In like manner the border Free States, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, ought to remember that their borders are as much exposed as ours, and that multitudes of considerations, besides numeral force, enter into all warfare, and, above all, into border war. So that on them, with reference to the numerous Free States behind them, rests the duty and the right of deciding the national aspect of the subject of Slavery, on the free sides of the line, just as it rests with the border Slave States on the other side. It may be confidently asserted that posterity will hold these six border Free States and these four border Slave States responsible for the fate of this nation at the present crisis. And they will deserve its lasting contempt, if, with their central position across the Republic, and their irresistible force, they permit the country to be ruined and disgraced, and themselves thrown into a position of endless mutual hostility, along a common frontier of 1,500 miles. And for what reason? And for whose benefit?

By what blindness and by what violence of political parties, by what incompetence of public men, or by what madness of the people, the country has been brought to the verge of public violence, upon a topic which has been familiar to every one since the first settlement of this Continent, are questions which this generation will have to answer to generations which are to come. The questions we should answer to ourselves are, what is the precise nature of the difficulty now, and in what manner may that difficulty be surmounted? If certain people of the North come feloniously among the people of the South, and are put to death for their crimes; and then if other people, even in great numbers, glorify the dead felons as martyrs, but take care not to commit any overt act and be hung; it seems to me that the very most futile of all proposals against such dangers and such annoyances is the overthrow of the Federal Government. It may be possible that Government can never do all that needs to be done; it may be possible to pervert it to the doing of intolerable mischief; but in the former case the lack of power in the Federal Government results from the very nature of our institutions—and its intolerable abuse of power in the latter case would necessarily be followed by the universal arming of all the Slave States. The real difficulty does not lie in any such grounds as these, nor is its remedy in anything that can be done touching such aspects of the case. In like manner those great questions of the rendition of fugitive slaves by the North and of the foreign Slave-trade at the South, are finally settled so far as the Constitution and laws of Congress can settle them, and it remains for the legal tribunals and the Executive authority to enforce the laws in both respects. That during periods of unusual excitement those laws, touching both subjects, may be imperfectly administered, is extremely probable; but that the North will openly defy the power of the nation and permanently refuse to execute the Fugitive Slave law, and that the South will act in a similar manner with respect to the foreign Slave-trade, is what no man is justified in asserting. I admit that the permanent continuation of the Union would be impossible, if the North or the South should deliberately persist in such a revolt against the Constitution and laws, if at the same time the Federal Administration should be too feeble or too timid to coerce obedience. But surely no such revolt either North or South, and no such imbecility in the Federal Government as justifies the overthrow of our national institutions, can be alleged to exist. If the minds of men were calm, or if their thoughts would be directed steadily to the results that must follow the dissolution of the Union, it seems impossible of belief that adequate motives for such an act could be found in the existing state of any of these questions.

I know it is alleged that the settled doctrines and deliberate purposes of that great party in the North, which was formerly called Abolitionist, and is now called Republican, amount to nothing short of an organized and fanatical crusade against the institution of Slavery as it exists in fifteen States of this Union; that there is the utmost probability that it will ultimately, perhaps speedily, acquire controlling influence over every Department of the Federal Government, and that the Slave States cannot, consistent with honor, with prudence, or with safety, continue members of a Union controlled by such a party, or subject to a Government administered by them. To this let me say, first of all, that, if every word were true and certain, the wise, manly, and successful alternative would be, not the dissolution of the Union, but the recovery of the country by force if necessary, from those who shall have subverted its Constitution. Nor can there be any doubt, that the united South, and the minority of the North will be always, and to every intent, without arms or with arms, more powerful in the Union, than the united—much less the divided—South ever can be out of it. Nor does it appear to me to be loyal to the people of the North who are faithful to the Constitution—even if they were the smaller number—for the South to withdraw and leave them subject to a domination as intolerable to them as it could be offensive to us. But this is an extreme statement, responsive to a still more extreme suggestion. The history of political parties in this country for many years past is not creditable to us; and their present posture is such, that no one can foretell what a single year will bring forth. If the whole North could act in concert permanently, they must have the permanent control of the Federal Government; and the wide conviction of the North, that the whole policy of the General Government has been for some years dictated by the Slave States, and the whole policy of the Slave States dictated by the cotton States, has come very near to casting the majority of every Northern State temporarily into the Republican ranks. It would be an abuse of the Federal power, not less atrocious certainly, to extend than to curtail Slavery by the systematic use of it; and the North has believed that this was done, and the rise and extension of the Republican Party is the fruit of this conviction. Disabuse the North of this delusion—do it fairly, truly—and the Republican Party will shrink at once to the comparatively insignificant faction of radical Abolitionists, upon whom it was originally based. On the other hand, the united South never could fail to carry with it in all its just demands, and in all its temperate utterances, a sufficient number of the States of the North to make the rights and interests of the Slave States perfectly secure in the Union. This is all the control any minority can justly claim under a free constitution; and this is never lost under such a constitution, except by gross mismanagement. If, therefore, there is a foregone conclusion to break up the confederacy, the alleged tenor of the Republican Party will answer as a pretext; but Kentucky dreads no party, and will use no such pretext, but will make any party in power respect her rights. If, on the other hand, there is a true desire to perpetuate the Union, no one is warranted in saying that the Republican Party cannot be prevented from coming into power, or that even if it should come into power the nation would not be both competent and resolved to keep it in proper bounds, or arm and suppress it. I grant that hardly a greater evil can fasten on the politics of the country, than to treat them by geographical lines, or array parties upon questions touching which the interests or convictions of different sections of the country are supposed to be entirely antagonistic. The present posture of the country is the fruit of this political treatment of Slavery, and the present condition of the Representatives of the people in the Lower House of Congress, is a most offensive symptom of the public health under that treatment.

The question of Slavery in the Territories, practically developed as that question was in the case of Kansas, has probably had greater influence than any other, both upon the present condition of political parties, and in bringing the public mind to its present agitated state. The issue to which the question in its abstract form and in the Democratic Party has been brought is this: that on one side the people of the South very generally believe and claim that the Supreme Court has decided that every slaveholder has the constitutional right to take slaves into every Territory, and neither Congress nor the people of the Territory have any power to prevent this; in other words, that every Territory is, by the Constitution of the United States, a Slave Territory. On the other side, the Democratic Party at the North very generally and decidedly repudiate these statements as untrue and these claims as monstrous; and assert for the people of each Territory constitutional power to determine and regulate for themselves the question of Slavery. In the meantime the Republican Party, perhaps unanimously, assert that Congress has complete power to exclude Slavery from all the Territories, and desire this power to be exercised in every case as it has been in several. Almost the entire North is therefore directly arrayed against both the fact and the right of what the greater part of the South asserts is one law of the land under the decision of the Supreme Court. In the South, itself, however, there is a further and singular development of opinion. It has been attempted in Kentucky and other Southern States to make it a part of the political creed of the Opposition to demand of Congress a slave code for the Territories; while in the same region non-intervention by Congress, except in extremity, if at all, has appeared to be the doctrine of the Democratic Party. The result is that the entire North repudiates, and under existing circumstances will continue to repudiate, the idea that the Federal Constitution or the Supreme Court makes all the national Territories slave, while almost the entire South believes and claims that all the national Territories are slave by that Constitution. The dispute is enlarged, not settled not even transferred. This is a most calamitous result of attempting to turn over questions preëminently political to tribunals wholly judicial, as if public men were warranted in supposing that great nations in the highest state of political excitement believed any more in the infallibility of judges, than they did in the infallibility of Senators, Kings, or Popes. Even if the decision of the Supreme Court had been so clear that no man could doubt what was decided, and so cogent that no man could gainsay its justice as between the parties to the particular cause then heard, it would have been a miracle if the decision had settled any political question. Its main effect was obliged to be—let the decision be what it might—to exasperate all parties, and to render any peaceful adjustment of any aspect of the slave question, far more difficult than before. In truth, the Constitutional right which the South supposes she has secured, can be of no practical value, even if it were universally conceded. For if she remains in the Union, she cannot carry on the foreign Slave-trade, and unless she can do that she cannot profitably send slaves enough into any territory we possess—nor masters enough with those she may send, to prevent their emancipation as soon as the territory becomes a State. The experiment in Kansas is surely decisive. If, on the other hand, any portion of the South will deem it a sufficient reason to secede, that more slaves may be imported from Africa, and new Slave Territories formed, either half the Slave States will not secede for that reason—or, if all secede and a confederacy of all the Slave States is formed, that confederacy cannot be expected to allow the African Slave-trade to be renewed. With regard to Slavery in the Territories and the power of the General Government over the subject, there never could be any subject concerning which wise, just, moderate, and forbearing conduct was more imperatively commanded—none with regard to which the opposing interests of the two great divisions of the nation ought to be treated with more scrupulous fairness. If ever such a temper and such a spirit shall return to the counsels of the Republic, the temporal and disputed power of Congress over the subject cannot fail to be exerted in some manner satisfactory to opposing claimants. But so long as parties, on one side or the other, seek by every means to assert extreme claims, irrespective of equally extreme claims in others, nothing remains but to fight the question out in each Territory, or, what is worse, to fight it out over the ruins of the Republic, or, what is worst of all, break up the Union and fight it out afterwards. As a Southern man I deplored, and still deplore, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a great political error, preëminently injurious to the South. As an American citizen I deplore the fearfully undue importance which the control by Congress over Slavery in the Territories has been made to assume in our national politics.

It must be borne in mind that the present aspect of parties in this country is very far from revealing the real state of public opinion upon any new and exciting question which may suddenly arise. We have seen two great national parties—the old Whig and the American—completely disorganized within a few years. The enormous mass of voters who acted with one or the other of those parties—and the greater part of whom are now acting with the Republican or the Democratic Party—are far from being committed so permanently to either that it can be predicted with certainty what course they will take if matters come to the worst. Moreover, there are very few States in the Union in which there is such a unity of sentiment, as to insure even a decided and constant majority upon either side of the most important political questions; and nothing is more common in many of the States than sudden and great revolutions in opinion. Even with the perfect certainty that every slave State will resist with arms any interference with its security as connected with its slaves, there are topics connected with the time and manner of that resistance which might easily terminate fatally, and topics connected with Slavery itself (the Slave-trade, for example) on which the most determined difference of opinion has manifested itself. While such considerations ought to warn the most upright and sagacious public men of the great danger they are in of being deceived by party clamor, and ought to terrify such as are unscrupulous, they teach us that, after all, the heart of the nation may be sound, and that it only needs to be convinced of its peril, that it may, by one mighty outburst of patriotic enthusiasm, crush every party that has trifled with its convictions, and overwhelm every public man that has betrayed it.

Concerning the political relations of Slavery under the Federal Constitution, and the rights and duties of the Slave States in the Union, it is perfectly immaterial whether the institution of negro slavery, as it exists in this country, is good or bad; and all Congressional discussion of that point is as irrelevant as it is ordinarily empty. We live under a written Constitution, and have, for more than seventy years, been expounding it, commenting on it, and applying it constantly to the business of life. There may be topics, and they not unimportant, upon which one generation has differed from another, one party from another, one class of statesmen, judges, and lawyers, from another, as to the true sense of the Constitution, and the true weight to which interpretations of it are entitled, whether those interpretations are made by one or other Department of the Government. No doubt, of late years, the tendency of opinion has been to attribute far more sacredness to judicial interpretations than the founders of the Republic allowed; and therefore we witness such fierce debates as to the true sense of the Dred Scott decision. With all possible veneration for the Federal Constitution, we are not to forget that it was made for us, not we for it; and, with all loyalty both towards the national and our State Governments, let us remember that the highest of all loyalty is to society itself, which is above every form it can possibly put on. Under all forms of society, the all-pervading questions are political questions—questions which never can be permanently settled in Free Governments, except through representative bodies, and then in accordance with the public conscience. The question of Slavery as it relates to the nation, falls under these general considerations in a remarkable manner. Thus, in the first place, Slavery was almost universal, and the Slave States the immense majority at the formation of the Federal Constitution; now the Slave States are in a minority, their whole population is a minority, and that minority both of States and people is steadily becoming relatively weaker. In the second place, there has occurred a prodigious change in the value of slaves and of the product of their labor, as well as in the state of public opinion on the subject of Slavery itself. At the formation of the Federal Constitution, there was no particular hostility to Slavery in one section above another, and no particular zeal for its extension and its perpetuity in any section. But at present, the great majority in most of the Slave States, zealously desire both the extension and the perpetuity of Slavery, and the almost unanimous population of them all regard it as so completely involved in the very fabric of society, that no interference with it from without can be endured; while the great mass of the people of the North consider the institution positively evil, and an immense party amongst them is organized on the conviction that the interests of the Free States and of the white race are jeoparded by the claims of the Slave States, and their alleged control of the Federal Government in the interests of Slavery—the repression if not the total extinction of which is what the South understands them as seeking. Now, looking at the matter in this light, and rejecting all pretexts, the solitary condition which can satisfy the North, is that the South should claim nothing under the Constitution which that Constitution, fairly interpreted, did not always secure to her. And the solitary condition which can satisfy the vital necessities of every Slave State is, that the Constitution shall be so interpreted, and the Government so administered, that it shall enjoy the same peace, security and equality of rights in the Union, which it would enjoy if it were a Free State. What seems to me clear at present is, that no such violation of either of these conditions has yet occurred as to justify either party in proceeding to such extremities as would be justifiable if it had occurred. And it is equally clear that the apprehension of an impending violation of the rights of either party, cannot justify any irregular, much less any extreme proceeding, any further than may be necessary and effectual to prevent that impending violation. Moreover, the highest and most enduring interests of all parties conspire with their sacred obligations, binding them to act with mutual justice, good faith, and forbearance. But suppose the dominant party at the North to have already violated beyond endurance the solitary condition with which the safety of the South allows her to be satisfied; even then, it is the furthest possible from being true that the secession of a portion of the Slave States, or the disruption of the Union on the slave line, is a necessary, a wise, or even an allowable alternative. It is true the States are sovereign States. But it is equally true that the nation is a nation—the American people a people. Great nations cannot suddenly disappear like a cloud of insects; nor do powerful nationalities fade in a day, like the flower of the grass. It took the Roman Empire a thousand years to die; and the Hebrew nationality has survived through all the possible fortune of four thousand years.

To rend a nation in twain is a far more terrible procedure than for a nation to recover itself by an internal struggle. Nothing can be more certain than that Slavery cannot be perpetuated on this continent by means of the rending of this nation. With a single nationality like ours, internal struggles, no matter how often they may occur, can never be greatly protracted, and can never fatally arrest the progress of society. But in precisely such a case as ours, the permanent rending of the nation is a catastrophe, the progress of which promises nothing so assuredly as the mutual dissolution of both the parts, and the end of which can produce nothing more certainly than the total defeat of the avowed object of its perpetration. The firm determination of every portion of the Union to maintain its rights within the Union, under every extremity, would soon put an end to all necessity for any portion of it to elect between terrible means of doing so. It is the holding in reserve of this idea of rending the nation, it is the weakening of the idea of our glorious nationality, that gives vigor, if not existence, to so many ideas which can escape being traitorous only by denying that we are a people, or have any nationality. In the restoration of that great idea there is a moral force competent to save the country by ordinary means, even in such a crisis as this. Or, if there is not, there is a practical force in it competent to save the country by arms, whenever law is silent and arms are the only remedy. It is horrible to reflect that the children of the Revolution might be obliged to shed each other's blood. How much more horrible to shed it in such a manner that oceans of it could never restore what we had destroyed, while every drop of it would be an eternal testimony against our folly!

For my part, I am not ashamed to confess the depth of my love for my whole country, and the mingled sorrow and indignation with which I witness every attempt to weaken amongst the people the sense of what we owe to the mother of us all. No people ever did anything glorious who did not believe in God, who were not faithful to oaths, and who did not love their country. When I reflect on what God has already done for us, and already done by us for his own glory and for the advancement of the human race; when I consider what our position and our influence amongst the nations of the earth must be when we become a hundred millions; when I try to appreciate the necessity of just such a power on earth, and the majesty of its beneficent and irresistible exercise, my very heart throbs with overpowering joy and exultation that such a destiny is reserved for my people, that such a refuge and inheritance is kept in store for man. I thank God continually that the dust of my ancestors mingles with this soil; that the hands of my kindred have labored on these sublime monuments; that the valor of my friends was a part of the cost by which all has been secured; and that the lot of the inheritance of my posterity appertains to such a land and such a people. As for the South, taken in its widest sense, God has cast my lot there, and I have been loyal to her; all the more loyal, that I have been neither blind to her errors, nor ignorant of her perils. As for Kentucky, if I have left undone anything I could have done for her honor, her interest, or her glory, she knows how joyfully I would redeem that lack of service. But still I love my country; still I am an American citizen. And I deny, with uplifted hands, the right of any Court, any President, any Congress, any State, any combination of States under heaven, to abolish from amongst men that highest of all human titles. I have worn it as a crown all my days on earth; and I implore you, by our common blood and common name, by all the love so many noble hearts bear for you, and all the hopes they cherish concerning you, so to quit yourself in this day of trial and rebuke, that you shall bear that title proudly, long after my gray hairs are under the green sod.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE.

BREDALBANE, Ky., Jan. 9, 1860.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Improved Agricultural Machinery.

One of the most ingenious, novel, and, we believe, useful inventions of its kind, is a plan recently brought out, of applying power to agricultural and other hand or horse-propelled machinery, without the serious disadvantages attending the great weight, and consequent propulsive power ordinarily required. The cutters, and working parts of mowers, reapers, and tilling machines, are ordinarily driven from a wheel which carries the principal weight of the implement, and is itself rotated by its adhesion upon the ground, as the implement is drawn forward. Now, if the weight upon this wheel were very light, and the power required from it considerable, the wheel would slip over the ground like a sleigh runner, and the attached machinery would not be propelled. To avoid such a result, not only is the implement itself made very heavy, but the driver adds his weight to it, and the tread of the wheel itself is in most cases roughened with spikes or projections like a steamer's paddles, so that it shall more firmly adhere to the ground. That is to say: a light framework is amply sufficient to carry the working machinery, but for the simple purpose of adhesion, we add a tremendous and otherwise unnecessary load, provide several times the otherwise requisite power to draw it, and still further obstruct its easy action by driving the spiked wheels into the ground, and in thereby giving them a jarring and unsteady motion. Therefore the aid of the horse is called in; man power will not answer for even the lightest work.

The remedy we shall briefly describe is so simple and effective, and so truly philosophical, as to present a refreshing contrast to the general *status* of new inventions. The animal that propels the machine is provided by nature with sufficient weight to give him adhesion, and with such a large surplus of power over that required for locomotion, that the simple driving of the cutters or working parts, would but slightly tax it. If the horse could only drag the light implement necessary, and propel the machinery by a separate operation, his work would be reduced one-half at least, but since he cannot be geared to, as if he were a cog-wheel, we can only get at his power through the medium of the ground, by adhesion. But since the horse must have adhesion anyhow, even if he could be made lighter, we cannot make his adhesion answer for both purposes—for propelling the implement and driving its machinery, instead of deriving each power through separate, heavy, moving masses? Certainly, this is what the apparatus under consideration practically applies. In fact, by relieving the implement of its unnecessary weight, a man can almost do the work of a horse; at least, he can with ease propel a mower, for instance, which will do the work of three scythe swingers.

An implement of about 40 pounds weight is provided with any of the common forms of cutters, which are impelled from a moving or power shaft. On this shaft are two small drums, which, when they are revolved in one direction, rotate the shaft by means of a ratchet, but slip loosely on the shaft, without moving it, when revolving in the other direction. Thus if each of the drums moves forward half the time, and the two alternate in this movement, a continuous rotary motion will be imparted to the shaft, and through it to the cutters. The drums have each a strap, wound several times around them, and then dropping to the ground, the ends of the straps lying behind the implement, so that the man, as he pushes it along, would naturally tread on them alternately. He steps first on one strap, giving to it, as well as to himself, the adhesion upon the ground due to his weight, and at the same time he pushes the machine forward—the strap stands still, consequently the drum rotates. He then steps on the other, with a similar result; meanwhile the first strap has been drawn back by a coiled spring in the drum, which, (the drum,) as it winds up the strap, moves loosely upon the shaft. For convenience, the ends of the straps are fastened to the man's feet by a sort of slipper. He does not impart any motion to the strap by his feet, but simply gives it the adhesion which the ordinary machine would obtain by excessive weight, in the manner before described. Nor does the man place himself in unnatural positions; on the contrary, he bends slightly forward, propelling the implement by leaning against another strap between its handles, and works at the greatest advantage.

A horse also may use his weight in giving this double adhesion, by stepping on straps in a similar manner—some modification of the hand machine have been adapted to his case. A two-horse implement on the old plan, weighs from 750 to 900 pounds, the new principle requires only 250 pounds weight for an equal capacity. The price of constructing a lighter machine will, of course, be considerably less. The velocity of the cutting knives obtained by this new principle is greater by over 50 per cent. with about one quarter of the gearing now used in the Traction Machines. This invention, if no practical difficulties arise, as yet unseen, will give the larger proportion of farmers who now cannot afford them, the great advantages of machinery. It is not possible, of course, that any horse or hand implements can compare with steam, *on a large scale*. Its cheap and untiring action adapt it to all farms of considerable extent, especially in prairie countries. And it has not the primary disadvantage this machine is intended to obviate, for in the best plans, the adhesion of the steam *horse* only is required. But especially for the smaller farmers the numberless thousands who have no machinery but scythes and cradles, and who never would have at present prices, this invention is likely to prove of great value. If a farmer can buy a machine for say $15, which will save his hiring two men, the economy of the operation is very evident. Some of the best builders of agricultural machinery have already taken hold of the matter, and pronounce it a probable success.

It is proposed to apply the same principle to the lever, or sweeping horse power, as well as to the chain railway, or the device known as "the horse power," for sawing wood, &c. In the lever power constructed on the new principle, not only the full muscular power of the animal is obtained, but the direct velocity of about 100 revolutions in a single circuit made by the horse, renders nearly all the gearings of the old lever powers superfluous, and thereby simplifies and cheapens the machinery. It is evident that in obtaining a great direct velocity, the motion will be more regular, and obviate the inequalities and jerks, which in the old machines are constantly occasioned, by any change in the amount of power used; this uniform motion will be less fatiguing to horses.

The new chain-power has the advantage of affording to the horses a horizontal, natural position, enabling them to attain to the full use of their muscular power and of their weight.

The inventor of the above arrangement is Mr. LOUIS KOCH, of this city.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

BY OVERLAND MAIL.

Holiday Preparations—Staple Products of Japan in the Market—The Vanderbilt Scare—A Genuine Mermaid—Rev. Mr. Goble, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859.

We are in the midst of the holidays; the groceries, the markets, the streets are green with the boughs of evergreens; redwood and cedar, pines and myrtles give forth their fragrance. The churches are redolent of an odor that I never whiffed in the Atlantic States,—it issues from a shrub which looks very much like your bayberry or candleberry. The peculiar aroma at first is that of the bayberry, but close behind it comes a faint smell as of cinnamon—making together a most delicious perfume. With this shrub the pillars of the churches, the gas pipes and burners, the galleries and pulpits are hung, while roses, geraniums and fuchsias, all grown in the open air, fill up the spaces between the branches, and give a Juny appearance to the room.

Everybody observes the holidays. Stockings are hung, by the lads and lasses, on the mosquito bars and at the key-holes—chimneys being about unknown. The sharper business men drift their wares, by virtue of advertisement, into holiday gifts; holiday furniture, and even kitchen stuffs into "new outfits for the holidays." Auctions abound on every side—and the "going, going, gone," of the disconsolate auctioneer, forever sacrificing, and forever getting fat on his sacrifices, resounds in every street. I never saw such people for buying fancy goods as these San Franciscans are; cargoes of statuary, Japanese boxes, caskets and toys, jewelry, Washoe silver services—indeed, anything that charms with its novelty or beauty, goes off like hot cakes. Probably the reason is, that there are such squadrons of bachelors here; men who have no families to provide with *useful* articles, and to spend their cash they must indulge it in fancy purchases for presents, or keep it unspent.

In my last I alluded to the arrival of three vessels within two days, loaded with Japanese goods. The cargo of one of these was exclusively fancy ware, which finds its market in the demand for holiday presents. Those of the other two were staples from Japan—the first that ever have been brought to this country. Our agriculturists look with great interest to the development of our trade in this direction, and our political economists deem the indications significant. Among the staples brought over were rape-seed oil, peas, pears, tobacco, isinglass, rice and sweet potatoes. The rape-seed oil is of superior quality; the invoice arrived just as the recommendation had come from Washington for its exclusive use in the light-houses on this coast. The leaf tobacco, the judges tell me, is much of it equal to the best from Havana. The leaf is small and very thin, the veins delicate and flexible. The pears were plump, rusty-coated, heavy and shaped like an apple. Their taste insipid and flashy; but for preserves or for stewing scarcely inferior to quinces. The rice is nearer the size of barley than of ours, but seems more to abound in mucilage. The Chinese will snap up the whole invoice for their own use. The sweet potatoes were inwardly of a yellowish-white—on being roasted or stewed they present almost the luscious sweetness of the Carolinas—which, by the way, are the width of a Continent ahead of the mammoths that we raise in California. The chestnuts came over packed in dirt, as sound and fresh as if just gathered. They are almost the size of the horsechestnut, and as sweet as our Eastern chestnut—being very tolerable eating, even while uncooked. The seaweed was a finer article than the Irish moss of the drug stores, and without any mustiness of flavor. The isinglass seems like a pure mucilage without any fishy taste. The peas I have had no opportunity to lay along my palate, and can say nothing of them. Great hopes are entertained that Japan will yet furnish us a cheap and constant supply of some of the articles above enumerated, of a better quality than can be produced at home. At the best it is thought that our ranches may be made to grow some articles for which these cargoes furnish the seed, with profit and improvement upon our present supply.

Rev. Mr. GOBLE, the Baptist missionary who left your City on the 5th of November by the *Baltic*, still remains in San Francisco, with his wife and child, awaiting an opportunity to go direct to Japan. He turns the time of his tarry here to good account, by lecturing on the customs of the country which he has selected as his future field of labor, and is creating a good deal of interest in his enterprise. How long he will be compelled to wait for the return of some of our shipping for fresh cargoes of Japanese goods, depends on the rapidity with which the late invoices are disposed of.

It would be amusing to your people, who know just the facts in the case, to witness the anxious speculations that prevail in our streets concerning the future of the ocean communications between San Francisco and New-York. A rumor was started yesterday that Commodore VANDERBILT contemplated setting up a son-in-law in the Express business, to run WELLS, FARGO & Co. off the track. Before people had finished condoling with that firm on their coming melancholy misfortunes, when VANDERBILT should control despotically the ocean route, another rumor overtook the first, to the effect that the leading spirits of the Pacific Mail Steamship Line had their eye on the Tehuantepec route, over which all the treasure would surely be sent. And then a third, like a Mercury, flitted by—a rumor that WELLS, FARGO & Co. only needed to be hindered a little in their present course to jump at the project of expressing their gold all overland—that the danger of robbery was not really as great as that of fetching the dust and crystals down from the mountains to this city. To New-York alone our people look for any salvation from the rule of the threatened monopoly for water travel. But for a Pacific Railroad they look first to Washington, and then to their own desperate efforts to thrust roads, already projected, further and further west towards the passes.

We have a genuine mermaid at last—a little mouldy thing, half monkey and half fish, in her curiously-wrought conjunction only measuring a foot in length, and vouched for as true Japanese manufacture. In one of your Nassau-street bar-rooms it would make a fortune for some smart vender of brandy-smashes and gin-cocktails.

GLAUCUS.

From Another Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859.

The Overland Mail, arriving here on Tuesday last, brought us the intelligence that Commodore VANDERBILT had bought out the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that the "opposition," therefore, was at an end. The news spread rapidly, as bad news invariably does; and, in a short time, the town was in a ferment. In the days when the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was a monopoly, having control of the entire business, it became very unpopular with a large class of people, and for some time past it has been the fashion to curse it roundly, and ascribe to it almost every evil that beset the State. The very high fares charged by the Company, and made necessary, to a certain extent, by the enormous contributions levied upon the Mail Company by VANDERBILT, as a condition of not running a ruinous opposition, were very distasteful to our people; and so the mass of them forgot entirely the superior accommodations of the Mail Line, ignored the fact that the Company, at great expense, provided against all possible detentions by keeping abundant spare ships, and made every other arrangement to insure prompt and safe passages; they overlooked the fact that in some twelve years of service the Pacific Mail Steamship Company never lost a trip or sacrificed a life through careless inattention, neglect, or running incompetent ships. It was a "monopoly," and that was all the people chose to know, and make the basis of constant wishes that the Company might be broken up altogether.

It is astonishing what a revulsion followed the announcement that these prayers had been answered—that the old Mail Company was about to dissolve and that VANDERBILT, therefore, had us at his mercy, to charge what rates he might see fit, carry us in cheap ships, with cheap living, make long passages, and in all respects regard merely his own interest, without the slightest regard to the comfort and convenience of the traveling community. VANDERBILT'S success was looked upon now as a public calamity even by those who had been loudest in condemnation of the old Company. There was a general conviction that, if VANDERBILT had succeeded in driving so powerful a Company out of the field, no other would ever be found to dispute with him the exclusive steamship trade between California and the East; and so we were left without hope of future competition bringing moderate fares and an accelerated tide of immigration to our shores.

This morning, however, we have a little gleam of hope. A rumor is spreading itself (I know not whence it comes or what its foundation) to the effect that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company sold out to VANDERBILT with a view of opening the Tehuantepec route. There seems to be some reason in this, for the $2,000,000 paid them by VANDERBILT would be sufficient capital to establish a good line of steamers viâ that route; and its success in the hands of such men as your Aspinwalls and Chaunceys would be made sure. There can be little doubt, either, that Congress would divide the California steamer mail service between the Tehuantepec and Panama routes, if both were in the hands of parties capable of maintaining them. We have decided hope that the rumor alluded to may prove to be well founded.

Another rumor obtaining credence here during the present week, is one to the effect that VANDERBILT was about to establish his son-in-law in the Express business between here and New-York, with a view to breaking down WELLS, FARGO & Co., in revenge for their refusal, months ago, to send the treasure in his ships. I am inclined to think that WELLS, FARGO & Co. anticipate something of this sort, from the fact that they are considering the plan of sending the gold-dust across the continent by the Overland mail. The proposition is a startling one at first, but the Overland mail people say it can be done. Of course the shipments would be made twice a week—or as often as the Overland mail stage leaves here—instead of once a fortnight, as now. The Express Company people say they could carry the treasure in this way, and insure it, for the same terms now charged viâ the Isthmus. I give you the rumored propositions and plans for what they may be worth, venturing the opinion, however, that if the Tehuantepec route should be reopened, the treasure will go that way unless some amicable arrangement is made between VANDERBILT and the expressmen. I inclose an article from the *Bulletin*, which expresses the true sentiment of our people in reference to the supposed dissolution of the old mail company.

The approaching holidays quite monopolize all other topics at present, and auction sales of jewelry, diamonds, and various articles of *vertu* seem to be the order of the day and night. One of the vessels recently arrived here from Japan came filled with all sorts of fancy goods suitable for the holiday season—somewhat uncouth in design, it must be admitted, but so marvelously exquisite in workmanship and finish that people begin to wonder whether it would not pay to send American *designs* for furniture over to the Japanese, to be wrought out by the skill of their workmen. Among the curiosities of the cargo is a veritable mermaid—not a very handsome affair, surely, but still combining enough of the woman and the fish in her proportions and features to afford foundation for many a "poetic license."

Except for the meddlesomeness of a Japanese missionary, who lectured here last night, it is quite safe to say that our people would have visited the mongrel, and come away quite satisfied that they had really seen a *bona-fide* fish-woman. But Rev. Mr. GABLE dispelled the illusion by describing at length the process of manufacturing mermaids, and extolling the skill of the Japanese in getting them up. He stated that many years ago a shipwrecked sailor, cast ashore in Japan, exhibited a mermaid which he had just fabricated—attaching the head and bust of a monkey to the tail of a fish so skilfully as to defy detection. The stories he told of the wonderful creature were marvelous indeed. Among other of his declarations was one to the effect that just before his mermaid died she whispered in his ear the prophecy that a great calamity was impending over the people, and that it could only be averted by the manufacture of her perfect *fac similes*. The necessity of self-preservation was thus made to prompt the Japanese to their best efforts; and the result is that they have arrived at most remarkable perfection in the construction of mermaids such as would be "a joy forever" to BARNUM, though, if we may judge from the specimen now here, far from a "thing of beauty."

But the Japanese are sending us, not only these monkey-fish, but quaint furniture and table ware. The recent arrivals bring large quantities of rape-seed oil, and abundant specimens of superior sweet potatoes, fine leaf tobacco, cooking pears, rice, mammoth chestnuts, peas, copper ware and cuttle-fish. That we might have a profitable commerce with Japan is evident, if the country were once fairly opened, not merely because of what the Japanese do already produce, but what their ingenious fingers are capable of manufacturing to order.

The correspondents are beginning to gather at the State capital, preparing for the Winter's campaign. The *quid nuncs* anticipate that the battle over the Senatorship will begin about the 8th of January. It is rumored that the opponents of Mr. WELLER will endeavor to exclude the Anti-Lecomptonites from the Democratic caucus. The Antis are led by JOHN CONNESS, a plucky and able man, who is said to be pledged to WELLER, and who will give the Lecomptonites some trouble if they attempt to crowd him into a corner.

On the 20th December, G. K. GODFREY received a challenge from WM. B. STODDARD, of French Gulch, through the hands of MARQUIS LEVI, his second. The preliminaries for the hostile meeting were soon arranged, H. CLAY STOCKTON acting as second for GODFREY. The time for the meeting was 6 o'clock on the morning of 21st; place, near Shasta. At the appointed hour Mr. GODFREY and his friend appeared on the ground, but STODDARD not being present, his second, MARQUIS LEVI, took his place. Just at this time the Hon. J. TUCKER LANDRUM, Judge of the County Court, came on the ground, and endeavored to put a stop to the proceedings, and harsh words and blows passed between the Judge and H. CLAY STOCKTON. The Judge was then prevented from further interfering by some of the bystanders, and the duel was proceeded with. At the first fire LEVI fell, wounded. The foregoing was telegraphed to the Press of this city night before last, and this morning we have later advices, showing that the duel was a sham to all parties except GODFREY, who, upon discovering the trick, pounced upon LEVI and pummeled him so severely that the advice of a surgeon was found to be necessary, after all. If this mode of pouring contempt upon the duello could only be made effectual in consigning the code to oblivion, it would be well.

The dead body of WILLIAM FISHER, a resident at Manhattan Bar, on the North Fork of the American River, was found in the river below a high precipice of rock opposite New-England Bar, on the North Fork. His hat and gun were found on the top of the rock. It was supposed that he fell over accidentally. The deceased was 34 years old, and a native of Boston, Mass.

JOHN HOGAN, a native of Ireland, aged 65 years, a man of property, and generally respected among his countrymen here, died suddenly a day or two since. At first his death was attributed to violence received at the hands of policemen who arrested him the night before, with much difficulty, for a breach of the peace; but the Coroner's Jury found that death resulted from cerebral apoplexy, brought on by the excitement of his arrest. Deceased was a man of dissipated habits.

A difficulty occurred on 16th of December, at Irish Hill, in Bodega Township, between HUGH WILEY and DICK WOODS, which resulted in the death of the former. WILEY was stabbed in four different places in the left breast, from which wounds he expired in a few hours afterwards. The Sheriff, being in that neighborhood, took charge of the prisoner, who was committed to await a trial for murder. WOODS acknowledged the killing, but says he did it in self-defence. This tale was not generally believed by his neighbors.

Parties at the East who are interested in the Sherreback Land Grant case, to which I referred recently, will be interested in hearing that Judge HAGER, in the case of Leese *vs.* Clark, charged the Jury that neither the Board of Land Commission established by Congress nor the United States District Court possessed any authority to determine the titles to lands within the limits of Pueblo towns or villages, that were such on the 1st of May, 1846—the power being expressly prohibited by Article 14 of the act establishing the Commission to inquire into land claims within the State of California. If this decision is sustained by the Supreme Court, the decision of Judge HOFFMAN in the claim of SHERREBACK to lands on Rincon Point, or anywhere within the limits of the town, is illegal and void.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Frances H. St. Clair, who recently died in Hamilton, Ohio, was the widow of Arthur St. Clair, Esq., one of the first attorneys who settled in Cincinnati. Gen. St. Clair, who was Governor of the Northwest Territory, was the father of her husband. Fort Hamilton, on the site of which the city of Hamilton now stands, was founded by the General in 1791. The deceased went to Butler county in 1798, and about the year 1800 maried Arthur St. Clair, Esq. She lived for some years in Cincinnati, with her husband, surrounded by the comforts of an elegant home.

Geo. William Vick, son of the founder of Vicksburg, Miss., died recently in that city at the age of 52. He was formerly a member of the Mississippi Legislature.

Rev. Oliver Bronson, formerly of Utica, died at Janesville, Wis. Jan. 10. He was a son of Hon. Greene C. Bronson, Corporation Counsel of this City.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Dec. 16, to Dec. 29, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
Wm. F. Moore,
T. M. Hooker and wife,
W. Turner Patterson,
N. Sarony and wife,
S. Meyerheim,
C. L. Guilleaume,
J. D. Davis,
Miss L. D. Perkins,
Thos. Shepard,
J. Seligman,
L. H. Simpson and lady,
L. Bonnefaux,
R. Douglas and wife.
MASSACHUSETTS.
John G. Low.
PENNSYLVANIA.
P. Penn Gaskell.
RHODE ISLAND.
Rev. J. M. Hoppin,
Mrs. Hoppin.
OHIO.
Dr. E. T. Simpson.
MARYLAND.
G. B. Hoffman.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* publishes an account of a new musical prodigy—a girl three years old, daughter of Andrew Story, Jr., of Essex, Mass.,—who plays a dozen tunes on the melodeon in four parts, in correct time, and imitates by ear. The child has made one public appearance.

The Allen-street Presbyterian Church recently held a meeting, and gave a unanimous call to Rev. Wm. W. Newell, of Syracuse. We now learn that Dr. Newell has accepted the call, and will begin his labors with his new charge next Sabbath. This is an important event in the history of this down-town Church.

The friends of the Rev. Dr. Winslow, of Staten Island, will be pleased to know that the severe attack of pleurisy, from which he has suffered since the 2d inst., has passed a favorable crisis, and it is hoped he will be able to resume his duties in a few weeks.

Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Hartford, devoted his Sunday evening discourse, Jan. 15, to a blast against tobacco, the use of which he regarded as an evil only second to that of intemperance.

Hon. J. J. Jones, the Representative in Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of Georgia, has returned home. He "paired off" with a Sherman man.

Matilda Heron is playing *Lesbia* at Philadelphia, and Miss Kimberly is acting the *Octoroon* at Rochester.

The illness of Mr. Albert Smith has taken a favorable turn, and all apprehension of danger has been removed.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

GIDEON J. TUCKER FOR CROTON AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONER—SPRINKLING SALT—WEST WASHINGTON MARKET—THE STRICTURES OF THE HERALD—THE HISTORY OF BENNETT.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, received a petition from the Nursery and Child's Hospital, asking for $1,000, to aid in paying for the building of the institution, which cost $3,500. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition from the Female Guardian Society, for $5,000, was referred to the same Committee.

A petition asking for the widening of Ann-street, between William and Gold streets, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A communication was received from the Mayor, nominating Gideon J. Tucker for President of the Board of Croton Aqueduct Commissioners, in place of Myndert Van Schaick, and Robt. B. Bradford for Health Commissioner, in place of Jedediah Miller, whose term has expired.

Alderman Genet moved that it be laid on the table.

Alderman Farley, in explaining his vote on that motion, said he was surprised to see Democrats voting for it.

Alderman Genet, in explaining his vote, said he moved to lay it on the table on the ground that the Mayor had not consulted with the Aldermen in making the nomination, as he was directed by the Charter to do.

The communication was laid on the table. Ayes, 11; Noes, 6.

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Henry, Brady, Tuomey, Starr, Darragh, Peck, Boole, Platt, Owens, and Genet. *Negative*—Alderman Barry, Bagley, Russell, Cornell, Seagrist, and Farley. It was a test vote.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of a further issue of Croton-water Stock. The report was laid over.

A resolution directing that the room in the City Hall occupied by the Fire-telegraph operators be set apart for a Councilmen's Committee-room was referred.

The ordinance prohibiting the throwing of salt on the streets, for the purpose of melting the snow, was returned from the Board of Councilmen, with an amendment excepting those streets through which the City Railroads are laid.

The Aldermen adhered to their former action.

Alderman Brady offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to prepare a plan for the completion of the Battery-extension, and advertise for estimates. It was adopted.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, stating, in reply to a resolution of the Board, that the site of West Washington Market has been recovered from the Corporation by persons claiming under the people of the State, which persons, or some of them, are now in receipt of the rents and profits of the property. In addition to this, judgments for nearly $600,000 have been recovered against the Corporation for the mesne profits of the property for six years before the claimants obtained possession. Appeals in all the cases, of which there were three, had been taken by his predecessor, but were afterwards withdrawn by Mr. Busteed. In two of the cases the time for appealing had not expired when he (Mr. Bronson) came into office, and the appeals had been renewed by him. In the third case the time for appeal had expired before the 1st of the present month; and there was moreover a stipulation between his predecessor and the adverse attorney, precluding an application on either side for a new trial under the statute relating to new trials in actions for ejectment. In the present state of the controversy Mr. Bronson does not see that the City has any right to the land, which can be secured by the action of the Common Council. Still he will do what he can, he says, to relieve the Corporation from these judgments, and regain possession of the property. Whatever may be the probability or improbability of success in the usual course of legal proceedings conducted by the Counsel to the Corporation, it had been suggested that there was an adequate remedy in another form and through another agency. A gentleman who was formerly concerned in the matter on the side of the Corporation entertained the confident opinion that all the judgments could be opened and reversed under the 5th section of chapter 489 of the laws of 1859; but it would be seen that the remedies afforded thereby were not given to the Common Council, nor to the Counsel to the Corporation. It was directed that the communication be entered on file.

Alderman Brady asked leave to amend his resolution appointing a Committee to investigate the charges against the Common Council in the *Herald*, by providing that the Committee should be composed of Aldermen only, and should not be a Joint Committee, inasmuch as the Councilmen had laid the original resolution on the table.

Alderman Cornell opposed this. He moved that the gentleman have leave to withdraw the motion to amend.

Alderman Brady hoped the Board would not take the back track in this matter now. The Councilmen, if they did not want it to go, should say so. He did not believe the *Herald* could prove anything against members of the Board, else that paper would not have come out and advertised for information against them. If it had such information as it professed to have, it would not advertise for it.

Alderman Cornell thought it would be treating the Councilmen with disrespect at this stage to offer a new resolution on the subject.

Alderman Starr said legislative bodies composed of members far more intelligent than those who constituted this Board had been attacked by papers far more respectable than that which now came out upon them, and had never taken any notice of them. Had not the editor of the *Herald* been charged with libeling and blackmailing men to such a degree that they were compelled to commit self-murder. Now, who was the murderer in these cases? Had not the editor of that paper in the same way murdered the President of a bank. He had accused others of committing acts that entitled them to a place in Blackwell's Island, when he had been on the point of going there himself. How many times had he been cowhided? Three times, to his recollection. Once by James Watson Webb, once by Thomas Hamblin, once by John Graham. Were the members of the Common Council so thin-skinned as to be affected by the remarks of such a monster? Other respectable papers did not in this way attack them. The Times had had a few articles accusing the Common Council, but he understood the writer of them had been discharged, and was now employed in writing for the *Herald*—writing probably these articles.

Alderman Brady had heard the same as others about the character of Mr Bennett. That he cared nothing about. If he had repented and went to church now, it was all well. If there were thieves and murderers in the Common Council he (Alderman Brady) did not want to associate with them. If Mr. Bennett proved that it was so he would resign from the Board. It would not do now to back out of this matter, and he hoped it would go on.

Alderman Cornell's motion was lost and Alderman Brady's resolution was carried. The same Committee,—Aldermen Brady, Boole, and Bagley,—was continued under the amended resolution to carry it into effect.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE TAX LEVY PASSED—THE SALARIES OF DISTRICT COURT JUDGES TO BE INCREASED.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening a Special Committee of three was appointed to draft a plan for the Emigrant Protective Bureau, in acccordance with the Message of the Mayor. The Message was taken from the table and referred to the Committee.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the Board recommend to the Legislature that the salaries of the Justices of the District Courts should be made the same as the Justices of the Marine Court ($4,000) the District Justices not to receive any fees in landlord and tenant cases.

A resolution was adopted asking the City Inspector to report to the Board the number of loads of manure and the disposition which had been made of the same, during the past year.

The Street Commissioner was requested to report the condition of the Battery Enlargement.

The Clerk of the Common Council was directed to send to such foreign Governments as he may deem expedient, copies of the proceedings of the Sanitary Convention recently held in this City.

In response to a resolution of inquiry, the Corporation Counsel sent in an opinion to the effect that the bills for medical services at the Station-houses should be paid by the Police Board.

The Tax Levy was called up as amended by the Board of Aldermen and adopted without alteration.

The resolution to appoint a Joint Committee to investigate the charges against the Common Council, printed by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, came in from the Board of Aldermen, and, on motion of Councilman Van Tine, was laid on the table. The Board then adjourned.

PROTECTION TO TRAVELERS.

EFFECTIVE OPERATION OF THE STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD POLICE—WHAT THEY DO AND HOW IT IS DONE—FALLING OFF IN THE NUMBER OF TICKET SWINDLES, ETC.

Visitors to the City, as well as those of its residents upon whom business or pleasure has devolved the necessity of traveling during the past few months, have not failed to notice the marked degree of order which now prevails at the various steamboat landings and railroad depôts, as contrasted with the confusion which existed prior to the organization of the Steamboat and Railroad Police. Before the present effective police arrangements were made, the temper of the traveling public was sorely tried by the importunities of hackmen, the insolence of runners and boarding-house keepers, and the annoyance of thievish boys, who were always solicitous to relieve passengers of valises and other small articles which they preferred to carry themselves. Now the citizen, returning to his home, may pass off the dock without receiving a jostling in the crowd, or losing his temper and his pocket-book; while strangers, ignorant of the City and its ways, receive information from the Police, which, if followed, will keep them from falling into the hands of sharpers.

To General Superintendent Pilsbury belongs the credit of assigning a police force to a duty which has proved so beneficial. On one occasion, prior to his connection with the Police organization, a well-filled wallet was extracted from his pocket. Although he felt the hand of the thief, yet in the crowd it was impossible for Mr. Pilsbury to secure his apprehension. So soon, therefore, as he obtained the power to correct the abuses, and to adopt measures for the protection of travelers, he energetically commenced the task. In this matter he has been ably seconded by Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, and the details of the reform have been directed by Sergeant James N. Croft, who commands the men that have been appointed for the duty. The squad has been in operation since the 1st of last July. It consists of sixteen men, a number scarcely adequate to the arduous character of the labors that are performed, but from the first they have engaged in their duties with commendable spirit and zeal.

It is divided into two sections of eight men each—the steamboat section and the Railroad section—alternating each week in the duty. In the Winter season the first-named section commences the day's operations at 6 o'clock, A. M., and in the Summer at 4½ A. M. The men are then sent to the docks, where they await the arrival of the Stonington, Fall River, Worcester, Philadelphia, Savannah and Havana lines of steamers. These vessels arrive between the hours of 4½ and 11 o'clock, A. M. To facilitate the landing of the passengers a space about the gangway, say 12 feet in width and 30 in length, is inclosed with a stout rope. Into this inclosure no hackman, runner, or boarding-house-keeper, whether licensed or not, is permitted to enter. Neither is any one of them allowed to come upon the dock even, unless he wears conspicuously the badge which the law prescribes. Should a passenger desire to engage a hack, he can pass up to the rope and make his bargain. No hackman or runner can go on board the vessel, however, unless he have a check to procure baggage, and then not until after the disembarkation of all the passengers. When the duties pertaining to the arrival of the regular early boats have been performed, the officers still remain on duty in case their services are needed on the arrival of a foreign or California steamer. Meantime they are instructed to watch out for strangers and to give them information respecting hotels, or to direct those who desire passage to California to the regular ticket offices, and to render them every possible assistance and facility in transacting their affairs. At 1 o'clock the section is relieved for an hour and a half, at the expiration of which time they again return to duty and continue at it until after the arrival at 6:40 P. M. of the Amboy boat. The passengers by this conveyance are very numerous, as it connects with through trains from the extreme South. Here the strictest order is preserved. Hackmen are compelled to keep their carriages in line, while the City ordinances obliging them to have their lamps lighted, and the number of their hacks plainly visible, are rigidly enforced. With this duty ends the labors of the steamboat section for the day; excepting, however, that two men are sent to look after the passengers who arrive in what is called the "owl train" from Philadelphia. Most of the hackmen and runners, who wait upon this train are known as "night hawks." Their vehicles are old, unlighted, and dilapidated, their horses are worn-out animals, and the drivers have obtained a reputation for inveigling their "fares" into houses of bad repute for the purpose of robbing them, and the two policemen by their warnings have saved many an unsuspecting passenger from the clutches of these swindlers.

The railroad section performs similar work, and with like beneficial results. The men are sent to the depôts of the Hudson River, New-Haven and Harlem Railroads, where they await the arrival of the express passenger trains. Five officers intercept the Hudson River train at 12 o'clock every day at the depôt in Thirty-first-street. One of them enters each car, and prohibits hackmen and outsiders coming on board, both on the way down and after the arrival of the car at the Chambers-street depôt. On the passage down town the officers give information to strangers on all matters the knowledge of which is likely to be of essential service to them. Officers are also sent to Twenty-seventh-street to meet the various trains from Boston, New-Haven and Albany, where similar arrangements to those described on the Hudson River Road are carried out.

The beneficial effect of the practical operation of this system is seen not alone in the order which is preserved at the depôts and landings, but also in the comparatively few number of ticket-swindling cases that are now brought before the Police Courts. All sorts of subterfuges and plans are resorted to by the rogues to frustrate the police in their work. Especially is this done by the bogus ticket sellers, whose business, they confess themselves, has been effectually spoiled. Just before the departure of the late California steamer, a number of these characters proceeded to Yonkers, and intercepted the Hudson River trains to the City, hoping on the trip down to secure customers. When the cars reached Thirty-first-street these ticket operators were immediately detected by the officers. Of course, as they had purchased tickets for the trip, the swindlers could not be ejected from the cars, but so soon as one of them addressed himself to a countryman, an officer interposed and informed the stranger of his true character, and on the whole the artifice proved of little profit. The avocations, too, of pocket-book droppers, vendors of obscene literature, disreputable hotel keepers, and other sharpers, have sustained a severe check, and the officers are frequently threatened with violence by these rogues for their strictness in performing their duty. The General Superintendent is in the daily receipt of letters from merchants and travelers, who speak in terms of high commendation of the vast improvement that has been brought about through the agency of the force. With its number increased to thirty, and quarters assigned to it at the City Hall, it would undoubtedly subserve all the useful purposes which the proposed Emigrant Protective Bureau of Mayor Wood is anticipated to do.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

CROTON WATER STOCKS.

Only about $300,000 remains unclaimde of the $2,500,000 of Croton Water Stock issued in 1834, due and payable on the 1st ult. Most of the holders resided in Europe, and on this account there has been some delay in the presentation of their scrip, which bore interest at 5 per cent. per annum—a rate which offered no inducement for American capitalists to invest in the stock when it was issued. Now the City can get all the money it wants at 6 per cent. Very few payments were made until the 10th of January.

Life and Labors of Whitfield.

A LECTURE BY REV. J. P. NEWMAN.

Rev. J. P. Newman delivered a lecture last evening, before the Young Men's Christian Association, of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on *Whitfield*, in their church in Thirty-fourth-street. After describing somewhat at length the religious condition of the world at the beginning of the eighteenth century, the lecturer said that on the 16th of December, 1714, George Whitfield, the sixth son of Thomas and Elizabeth Whitfield, was born in Gloucester, England. His father was an inn-keeper, and at the age of 14, George assisted his mother in a public-house. Thus humble was his origin. He was put to school at 17, where he remained nearly two years, and at the age of 18 he entered Pembroke College. Although he was a child of prayer, it was not till he entered Oxford, where he met with the two Wesleys, that he received pardon for his sins. On the 20th of June, 1734, he was ordained priest in the Cathedral of his native city, and his sermon on that occasion shadowed forth his future course. Mr. Newman then sketched the characteristics of the contemporaries of Whitfield who were prominent in the ministry, not forgetting to mention his patroness, Lady Jane Huntington. In this country, Jonathan Edwards was then at the height of his power. He, said the speaker, was the great theologian who planted his theology on Mount Sinai; Whitfield planted his on Calvary; Edwards appalled; Whitfield aroused. In contrasting Whitfield with John Wesley, he said that the former was the mountain torrent; the latter the sparkling fountain. Whitfield was the wagoner who brought the timbers for the house; Wesley the architect that created it. Happily for the world, these two men were contemporaneous, and, as it were, the supplements of each other. But if Whitfield was so great a man, what must he have been as an orator? In early life he gave special attention to declamation, for to him it was a duty to learn *how* to speak as well as *what* to speak. It is a shame to the Christian ministry that the stage is the only place where true oratory is cultivated. Whitfield was a master of eloquence. His accents of love soothed the heart of the mourner, while they broke upon the ear of crime with the thunder tones of Job. He could conjure up another Gethsemane, or light up another Tabor and drown it in Heaven's own glory. He spoke because he felt; his hearers felt because they saw. He was also a master of sacred rhetoric, which was defined to be the presentation of trite and familiar truths with striking power. The difference between ministers, is not in thought, but expression. If Massillon was great in his appeals, Hall in his fullness of definition, Chalmers in his splendor of diction, Whitfield was greater in the sublime naturalness of his impersonations and the impressiveness of his apostrophes. At his command the dead would pass in review before our startled gaze, and at his bidding ranks of shining saints would appear to our vision and one could almost hear the music of Heaven. If such was Whitfield the orator, what was he as a divine?

The lecturer disclaimed the idea of comparing Spurgeon to Whitfield. The latter had courage; the former has egotism. Whitfield sought to evangelize the mind; Spurgeon would Calvinize it. But there is a hope of the young man, and perchance he will develop himself into a second Whitfield. [Sensation.] Whitfield was a man of eminent piety, and, during the latter years of his life, he read Matthew Henry's voluminous commentaries in a kneeling posture, praying God to engraft upon his mind what he read. In labors he was abundant. Seven times he crossed the ocean, and, in thirty-four years, preached 1,600 sermons. On the 30th of September, 1769, he arrived at Newburyport, Mass., to fulfil an engagement to preach. It was on a Saturday night. Fatigued with his journey, he retired early in hopes of refreshing himself for the labors of the morrow. The Sabbath dawned, and the bells called to the house of God the multitude of worshipers. But Whitfield heard not their music—it was his first Sabbath in Heaven.

Mr. Newman held the undivided attention of the audience throughout the delivery of his lecture, which was eloquent and instructive.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

Meeting for the American Tract Society of New-York in New-Haven.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

New-Haven, Monday, Jan. 16, 1860.

The annual meeting in behalf of this important institution was held last Sabbath evening in Rev. Dr. Cleveland's Church. This is the day on which its claims have been presented here for the last twenty years or more. By some strange coincidence the Boston Society was held at the same hour in a neighboring church.

Rev. Dr. Cleveland presided.

There was a very good attendance, notwithstanding the bad walking, and the exercises were deeply interesting to the close. Rev. Mr. Rockwood, the District Secretary for this part of New-England, made the opening address, giving the character of the work at large, and particularly in this field, and the great encouragement which he found among the churches of Connecticut to continue his labors. He spoke in a feeling manner of his own devotion to the cause, and of some of the results of his efforts, and closed by saying that for the year ending December last, $11,250 had been sent to the parent Society from this State.

Rev. Mr. Eastman, Secretary, made a general statement of the Society's work on the whole field, giving some statistics, showing the magnitude of its operations, and with especial bearing upon their *benevolent* aspect. He showed conclusively in an able manner, what it was doing to reach the destitute, and that while the Boston Society had voted to send 75,000 pages, ($50 worth,) to the South, in Kentucky, which it was now understood would not be received, the agents who applied for them having been dismissed from the State, the National Society had, during the last six months, distributed gratis more than 7,000,000 pages in all the slave States, in addition to sales of more than $25,000 worth on the same field. He also showed that they were publishing the "whole Gospel" to the whole land, and that the field was open wherever they had men to send.

Mr. O. E. Wood, of the Finance Committee, being present, was asked to make some statements in his department. He said success in any benevolent work was not to be measured solely by figures, or dollars and cents, though they were in some measure an indication of the interest in the work. What had been shown, in part, by Mr. Eastman, as the aim of the Society, he would endeavor to extend to the whole field, by calling their attention to a few figures, taken from the books, as he left New-York. He said, for the year ending April 1, 1859, the total donations and legacies were $130,634.

He would divide the field into three great divisions:

From Northern and Middle States,

Including the Eastern, were received—		
In donations and legacies		$78,000
Expended for colportage	$40,500	
Expended for grants	10,500	—51,000
Excess of donations and legacies		$27,000

From Southern and Southwestern States.

Donations and legacies		$42,000
Expended for colportage	$39,000	
Expended for grants	11,000	—50,000
Excess of expenditures in the field		$8,000

From Western and Northwestern States.

Donations and legacies		$9,700
Expended for colportage	$22,000	
Expended for grants	10,500	—32,500
Excess of expenditures		$22,800

This, he said, does not include sales by colporteurs, which reimburse the treasury, and perhaps meet the expenses of the eight colporteur agencies.

He gave the receipts for the nine months ending Jan. 1, 1860, as follows:

In publications sold	$158,043
In donations and legacies	73,621
Total	$231,664
Increase of donations and legacies over previous year, same months	$2,721
Decrease of sales same time	$6,087
From the New-England States the whole amount of donations and legacies for the same time was	$9,845
Same time previous year	$8,399
Of the $2,721 increase New-England gained	$1,446

Since the withdrawal of the Boston Society, Massachusetts has given in these nine months $2,682 in donations and legacies more than for same time previous year, and in donations alone $624 more of the $73,624 above mentioned. $54,000 came from Northern and Middle States, and this field it will be seen is the only portion of our great country furnishing funds adequate to its own supply from us. It was a singular fact that on all of the three divisions the amount of grants was nearly the same—ten to eleven thousand dollars. He closed by saying the whole land was open to the Society, and the facilities for cultivating it were never greater. The Committee felt their responsibility, and now that their "young sister" in the metropolis of New-England, as we have heard from the Society, had been denied all access to the South, either by men or means, they desired and felt constrained to press on the work with all diligence, and make the best possible use of the great trust you have intrusted to their care. Now that this and the American Bible Society, he believed, were the only institutions which could exert their influence for all parts of the land, and especially reach the South, was it not suicidal to hinder its progress, and let souls of millions, so far as they were concerned, perish?

Rev. Dr. Craven, of the Old School Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J., followed in an address of great eloquence, beauty and feeling. Seldom have we heard a more finished effort, and one more true to its object. After relating a touching instance of a devoted tract-distributor's self-denial and success, he proceeded to show in connection with the American Tract Society—

1. Its benefit to the community. That one-third of our inhabitants were beyond the influence of the ministry, and must be reached by the pious male and female laborers with tracts. That Christ went about doing good, and we must as his followers do the same.

2. Its benefit to the Church. Its members must shine forth; the candle under a cover was hid—we must go forth and win the heart. This work would strengthen the love of Christ in the soul. He instanced a lady of his acquaintance who was of feeble and doubtful piety in her own estimation, who went forth with the tracts, met great trials in doing her duty, but she grew in strength and was now rejoicing. Her love for God and man increased.

The Church is blessed in contributing. Because there was no standard declared in the New Testament, some have thought they would give as they chose, or nothing; but when we turn to the Church in the Old Testament, under tutors and governors, and in its nonage, and see it was required to give a certain proportion, is less required where the Church is emancipated, and under the light of the Gospel? Not one twentieth is now given. The Church is also blessed in the new converts added through the instrumentality of the Society.

3. It is beneficial to the national Church at large—it unites all the denominations if they will.

4. It is beneficial to the native. Through the Church, the native is blessed. Holland's wealth is in its dykes, by means of which its magnificent lands are gathered from the ocean. What is Christendom but a land gathered from the ocean of life, lashed by man's lust and avarice? This is done through Bible, Tract and Mission Societies. Through their influence the North and South exist together. I love my country—this Society is but one of the fibres binding it together. God save the Republic, that thy kingdom may come. I love the American Tract Society. A Jewish King, after Solomon, brought water into Jerusalem, and did more for her than in many battles. The Church must bring water to the perishing. Water in our cities!—how favored! Let us supply them with the water of life. From the thousand pulpits water flows; so from every Tract Society, see that they give *pure* water, and that they reach every soul in the land. Dr. Craven spoke thirty-five minutes, but closed long before his audience wished.

Rev. Glen Wood, for more than ten years the Society's faithful laborer and now District Secretary, closed the meeting in an address of fifteen minutes, of great power, giving a history of God's providence in bringing him into connection with the Society, and saying that he was shut up to do this work. Mr. Wood detailed with much interest and energy his labors in selecting colporteurs, the peculiar qualifications requisite, and related many instances of conversion in his field.

Thus closed one of the best tract meetings we have ever attended. If as much tract work was done by our sister Society, at the same hour, New-Haven will not have been visited in vain. W.

Affairs in Wisconsin.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR RANDALL.

Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, in his Message, sent to the Legislature on the 12th inst., states that the aggregate receipts into the General Fund, during the year just closed, were $531,051 28; and the disbursements, $490,522 96. Of this amount, $188,835 46 was expended in carrying on the State Government. The number of persons of school age—*i. e.*, between four and twenty years—is $276,871, and the amount paid for teachers' wages during the year has been $536,600, which is an increase of $200,000 over the amount paid during the previous year. At the first of the year just closed, there were 99 banks in operation, and a capital of $8,045,000, and on the 1st of January, 1860, there were 108 in operation, with a capital of $7,700,000. After discussing various topics of exclusive local interest, the subject of Slavery is taken up. First, Gov. Randall declares that it was, at the organization of the Government, merely tolerated. He denounces the doctrine that slave property should be protected in the Territories. He thinks it cannot be conceded that the black man has no business on the earth; touches upon the inhumanity of the Slave trade; fears that the increase in the number of slaves in the Southern States will in time accomplish evils too terrible to anticipate or contemplate, and urges peaceful emigration of the blacks who may desire it to Central or South America. In support of this view, Gov. Randall quotes largely from Mr. Jefferson's writings, and recommends that the Legislature should memorialize Congress on the subject. He says:

"Peaceable and legal remedies alone can relieve us of Slavery extension and Slavery agitation. The provoking riots at Harper's Ferry, which were dignified into treason against the Government of the State of Virginia, were the fit offspring of the forcible attempt to plant Slavery in Kansas, and the legitimate fruits of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. However much we may admire brave men and heroic deeds, we can find in them no excuse for attempts by force to undo domestic evils, under a Government like ours. The theory of our Government is, that it is one of law and not of force. There are peaceful and legal remedies by which wrongs may be redressed. Justice for the sins of nations, as for the sins of individuals, though sometimes apparently slow, is always sure as the execution of Divine judgments. [illegible] we remain a government of banded States, good faith requires that no State, and the citizens of no State, shall interfere with the institutions of any other State While Wisconsin will suffer no hostile invasion from any other State, or the citizens thereof, so it must repress any hostile attempts upon the institutions of its sister States. The occasion of the difficulties at Harper's Ferry was signalized by crimes committed both by invaders and invaded. No matter how philanthropic or humane the motives of misguided men may have been, they committed wrongs in the eye of the law which cannot by good citizens be palliated or excused. In conclusion, the disunion sentiments which have been uttered in Congress are earnestly condemned.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 19.

$30,000	U. S. 5s 1874	100¼	5	Erie Railroad	8¼
6,000	U. S. 5s 1865	99¾	600	Hudson River R	41
6,000	Vir. St. 6s...s60	90	100	do...b30	41
500	do	92	300	do...s60	40¾
2,000	do	91½	5	Stonington R	67¾
4,000	N. Car. St. 6s	94	100	Reading Railroad	37¾
10,000	Mo. St. 6s...b30	79½	50	Clev. & Tol. R...b30	19¾
24,000	do	79¼	20	do	19½
18,000	do	79⅜	50	Mich. Cen. R...b60	37
16,000	do...s60	79	50	do...b60	37
6,000	City 5s '98	92	100	do...s30	36¾
500	Brook. C. W. L	100	100	do	37
1,000	do	99¾	19	do	37¼
1,000	E. R. 4th Mt. B.	48	105	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	16
2,000	Hud. R.R. 3d M.	81	300	Panama R...b60	128
2,000	Harlem 2d M. B.	93	75	do	127½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85½	50	do...s10	127½
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F. B	64	50	do	127½
5,000	Han. & St. Jo. R. B	60	100	Ill. Cen. R...b60	57
47	Union Bank	99	50	do...s30	56¾
10	National Bank	101	450	do	56¾
25	American Exc. B'k	98	30	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	94½
36	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	92½	8	Gal. & Chic. R.	63
5	Pacific M. S. Co.	75¾	17	do	63¼
20	do	76	50	do...s10	63
100	do	76½	50	do	63½
150	Cumb. C'l Pref...s60	15¼	100	do...b60	63½
100	N. Y. Cent. R...b15	74½	200	Chic. & R. I. R...b60	63½
50	do...b30	74½	100	do...s7	63
1,300	do	74	250	do...s60	62¾
25	do...s30	73¾	150	do...c	63
100	do...b15	74	350	do...s10	63
150	do...b30	74	250	do...s30	63
50	do...s3	73¾	200	do...b10	63½
150	do...b10	74	10	Chic., Bur. & Q. R	40
31	do	74½			

SECOND BOARD.

$22,000	Mo. State 6s	79¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	15½
2,000	Tennessee 6s '90	86½	100	do...s60	15
1,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs	48	100	Panama Railroad	128¼
2,000	Gal. & C. 1st M Bs	92¾	200	Gal. & Chic. R...s10	63½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	85½	50	do...s30	63½
50	Pacific M. S. Co...b30	77	300	do...b60	64
10	do	77	50	do	64
20	American Ex. Bk	98½	50	do...b60	64¼
10	Bank of New-York	99½	25	Cleve. & Toledo R.	19¾
500	N. Y. Cent. R...b15	74½	350	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	63½
15	Erie R	8½	100	do...b10	63½
100	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	6½			

Thursday, Jan. 19—P. M.

We hear of cheaper Money negotiations to-day than at any time since the late temporary pressure. The old Stock firms report 6 ₱ cent. as the rule rather than the exception on new deposits left with them for temporary employment. In Discounts, very prime short paper is close to-day at 7 ₱ cent., outside of Bank, and larger dates at 8 ₱ cent., choice double names, and 8½@9 ₱ cent. on fair Jobber's paper, with an indorsement. The market altogether moves with a steadiness which is in stirring contrast with the stringency of last Thursday and the few days preceding. The change has induced some further payments into the Sub-Treasury, on account of the remainder of the Treasury Bids awarded to New-York parties on the 27th December, and $100,000 went into the office here this forenoon. The Customs are again large, $256,000 in cash, and $103,000 in Treasury Bills of the old issue. The disbursements continue light, and the balance this afternoon is up to $8,271,808.

The Foreign Exchanges are held with some appearance of firmness at the advance noticed at the close of the *Arabia's* mail, 109 on London and f.5.18¾ on Paris for standard drawers, but very little business thus far is done for Saturday's steamer, and transient Bank bills can scarcely be quoted better than 108½@108¾. The leading drawers on Paris offer their Sight bills at f.5.15,less the usual abatement to Brokers and other large buyers.

The Share Market shows more strength to-day than was generally looked for on the Railway Shares, and the firmness also continues on the regular Dividend securities. A Dividend of three ₱ cent. on the net business of 1859 of the Galena and Chicago Road was declared yesterday at Chicago, and the fact announced here by telegraph. It is to be paid in cash on the 15th February. As the division is on the whole year just closed, a good number of the leading New-York shareholders anticipated, up to last week, four ₱ cent., while some of the speculators on the Stock Exchange doubted whether any Dividend would be attempted, or if any, only a very small one. Under these conflicting opinions, both to some extent disappointed, the stock advanced 1@1½ ₱ cent., and showed much firmness at the Afternoon Board, 64 cash, and 64¼ buyer, 60 being at one time paid. The cash price closed 63¾ ₱ cent. The price of Rock Island was also well maintained, advancing at the Second Board to 63½ cash, and closing 63¼@63½ ₱ cent. The second week's traffic in January is $17,013, against $12,813 same week last season. The rumored report to the Legislature of New-York in favor of *pro rating* the freight traffic on the railways was not confirmed from Albany, though few persons doubt that the threatened war upon this interest will at least go to the extent of a formal Committee report, and the passage to a second or third reading through one or both Houses, of certain hostile bills. At the same time the conviction is general in this quarter that nothing of a positively damaging nature to the trade and commerce of this Empire State and City, or to the great Railway arteries which give them supremacy, will be consummated. Some few parties who look to, and are, perhaps, acting upon the probability of a different result, rest their opinion upon the *party* feeling likely to be enlisted against the New York Central line especially, arguing that the Republican majority hold a power which they will be sure to exercise in *pro-rating* or *tolling* the whole railway interest of the State, to reach a particular object of hostility. We can neither concur in this belief, nor believe it rational or probable. At the same time it behooves the merchants and property-holders of this City to make their remonstrances on the subject known at Albany, known and appreciated in good season, as we are given to understand that a powerful "league" are at work to create not only a false issue against the railways, but a false sympathy for the canals; both being equally mischievous to our trade with the West, at a season when powerful rival competition, North and South, is seeking to divert it. The price of New-York Central opened at 74, cash, and closed 74⅛@74¼ ₱ cent., the market leaving off steady. There was a sudden advance to 78 ₱ cent. on Pacific Mail shares, the rise calling out but little cash on contract stock. We have no well-founded reason assigned for the improvement having relation to the Vanderbilt competition with the line, though it is not impossible that some of the Vanderbilt people have expressed their annoyance at the continued *losing* game which they are compelled to play, while the administration of the Pacific Company have adopted means to reduce their own loss by about $15,000 on each half monthly trip by economizing the contingent expenses of their steamers on the Pacific side. This reform we understand has been effectually accomplished, and from this or some other reason the stock has of late assumed more steadiness, with less disposition to sell, than usual on the Stock Exchange The State Stocks were firm for Missouris and higher for Virginias and Tennesees by ½@⅝ ₱ cent. The Federal Stocks were also firmer, and the Railway Bonds generally steady, with the exception of Erie Fourth Mortgage, which is done a 48 ₱ cent.

The accident last evening to one of the Express trains on the Hudson River Road caused the shares of the Company to fall off slightly on the Stock Exchange to-day, though the price closed within ½ ₱ cent. of yesterday's rate. The police of the Road against accidents and collisions has been especially careful on this line, and we understand that the present occurrence grew out of the violation of one of the positive rules of the Road established by the management to guard against just such cases.

The earnings of the Illinois Central road the second week of January compare as follows:

1860	$43,000
1859	33,900
Increase	$9,100

The Chicago and Rock Island Company give the following as the traffic return of the second week of January:

1860	$17,013
1859	12,813
Increase	$4,200

The Michigan Southern road earned the second week in January:

1860	$28,600
1859	22,800
Increase	$5,800

The earnings of the Norwich and Worcester road for December were as follows:

	1858.	1859.
Passengers	$7,153 35	$7,347 64
Freight, &c	16,939 15	17,536 57
Total	$24,092 50	$24,884 21

Messrs. Gwynn & Day, Money brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, quote out of town Bank Notes and Land Warrants to-day as follows:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-York State	3-10a—	New-Orleans	1 @—
New-England	1-5@—	Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa	3¾@4
New Jersey	1-5@—	Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	1½@—
Philadelphia	1-5@—	Missouri	3 @—
Interior Pennsylva.	⅜@¾	Free Indiana	1½@—
Baltimore	⅜@¾	Tennessee	1½@—
Maryland	⅜@—	Michigan	1 @—
Virginia	⅜@1	Canada	⅜@—
North Carolina	1½@—		
S. Carolina & Ga.	⅜@—		
Mobile, Ala.	1 @—		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acres, per acre	$1 00	$1 10
80 acres, per acre	75	85
120 acres, per acre	65	72@75
160 acres, per acre	65	72@75

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW YORK SIX PER CENT. STATE STOCK.—United States six per cent. Treasury Notes for sale in amounts to suit. Matured Treasury Notes taken without discount in payment for the above.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, 2 Wall-st

Real Estate—January 19.

The following sales were made at the Merchants' Exchange by Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.:

1 lot S. S. 66th-st., 100 feet west 1st-av., 25x100.5	$1 250
1 lot S. S. 66th-st., 125 feet west 1st-av., 25x100.5	1 200
1 lot S. E. corner 10th-av. and 121st-st., 25x100	570
1 lot E. side 10th-av., adjoining above, 25x100	440
2 lots E. S. 10th-av., adjoining above, 25.5x100, each	430
1 lot S. side 121st-st., 100 feet E. 10th-av., 25x100.11	330
2 lots S. S. 121st-st., 125 ft. E. 10th-av., 25x100 11, ea	510
3 lots S. W. cor. 10th-av. & 122d-st., 25 5x100, each	490
4 lots N. W. cor. 10th av. & 121st-st., 25x100, each	410
1 lot N. W. cor. 6th-av., and 130th-st., 25x100	850
1 lot W. side 6th-av., adjoining, 25x100	590
1 lot N. E. corner 6th-av. and 141st-st., 25x100	525
3 lots E. side 6th-av., adjoining, 25x100, each	400
1 lot S. E. corner 6th-av. and 142d-st., 25x100	530
4 lots N. side 141st-st., 100 ft. E. 6th-av., 25x100, ea.	280
2 lots S. side 142d st., 100 feet E. 6th-av., 25x100	300
2 lots S. S. 142d-st., 125 ft. E. 6th-av., 25x100, each	250
2 lots S. S. 142d-st., 175 ft. E. 6th-av., 25x100, each	265
2 lots S. S. 142d-st., 225 ft. E. 6th-av., 25x100	280
1 lot N. E. cor. Broadway and 187th-st., 25x70	480
3 lots East side Broadway adjoining above, each	400
3 lots E. S. Broadway, adjoining above, each	395
1 lot S. E. cor. Broadway and 188th-st., 25x100	525
9 lots N. S. 187th-st., 70 ft. E. B'way, 25x99.11, each	200
14 lots N. S. 187th-st., 295 ft. E. B'way, 25x99 11, each	195
17 lots S. S. 188th-st., 120 ft. E. B'way, 25x99.11, each	195
4 lots S. S. 188th-st., 545 ft. E. B'way, 25x99.11, each	200
2 lots S. S. 188th-st., 590 ft. E. B'way, 25x99.11, each	225
1 lot S. W. cor. 11th-av. and 187th-st., 25x100	340
1 lot N. W. cor. 11th-av. and 117th-st., 25x100	345
6 lots W. S. 11th-av., between above, 25x100, each	250
1 lot N. E. cor. 11th-av. and 187th-st., 25x100	330
1 lot S. E. cor. 11th-av. and 188th-st., 25x100	340
6 lots E. S. 11th av., between above, 25x100, each	250
2 lots N. S. 187th-st., 100 ft. E. 11th-av., 25x99.11, e.	225
2 lots S. S. 188th-st., 100 ft. E. 11th-av., 25x99.11, e.	225

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 9 bbls. Ashes, 2,756 bbls. Flour, 292 bushels Corn Meal, 300 bushels Wheat, 13,302 bushels Corn, 3,486 bushels Oats, 148 bushels Rye, 1,530 pkgs. Provisions, and 666 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 83 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 150 bags Jamaica on private terms; 200 bags Laguayra, at 13c. for prime, and 9c.@9½c. for triage; 2,519 bags Rio, by auction, at 11c.@12⅛c., and 1,600 bags St. Domingo, at 11⅜c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been more active, and has improved an ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 5,000 bales—about one-half *in transitu*. We quote Middling Upland, here, at 11⅜c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Yesterday's sales reached 4,400 bales—not 2,400 bales as printed in our report this morning.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly purchased, to-day, though prices have favored buyers. Sales have been confined to 6,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25, extra State at $5 30@$5 45, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 15@$5 25; extra Wisconsin at $5 30@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 35@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 85 ₱ bbl

Unsound Flour	$4 70	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Wisconsin	5 30	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 70	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 6 90
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 60	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is less inquired for, and is rather heavy. Sales to-day 900 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$5 80, for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is in limited demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 70@$6 90 ₱ bbl. Sales 340 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 65@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey, $4 10@$4 15 for Baltimore, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good request, but at rates which are not satisfactory to holders, who manifest less eagerness to sell, and who generally ask firmer prices for desirable lots, both of Spring and Winter. The former is most sought after by shippers. The reported transactions comprise 6,200 bushels, including choice white Michigan at $1 55; Chicago Spring for export, on private terms; and fair ordinary white Southern at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is in good supply and moderate demand, at rather easier rates. Sales have been reported of 17,000 bushels at 82c.@83½c., mainly at 83c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern; 90c. for old yellow Southern; 83c. for new white Southern; and 91c.@93c. for small lots of old do., ₱ bushel. Rye is inquired for, and is quoted at 88c.@92c. ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet, at unchanged prices. Oats are plenty and depressed—Canada at 45c.@45½c.; Western at 45c.@45½c.; State at 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 42c.@44c.; Southern at 40c.@42½c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales have been reported to-day of 500 bales North River, at $1@1 20 for shipment, and for City use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Sales have been limited, including new, at 12@18c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Has been lightly dealt in, including Scotch Pig, at $25@$25 50 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEAD—Has attracted very little attention, yet prices have not varied much.

MOLASSES—We have heard of sales of 200 bbls. New-Orleans, mainly at 51c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been generally quiet to-day. Prices exhibit no important alteration. Crude Turpentine, $3 43¾@$3 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Spirits do., 44c.@44½c. ₱ gallon; Common Resin, $1 60@$1 62½ ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Have been sparingly purchased at unchanged prices.

Statement of the Exports of Sperm and Whale Oils, and Whalebone, from the United States, in 1859.

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Whalebone, lbs.
Havre	129	5,954	430,560
Liverpool	7,529	42	99,336
Glasgow	2,804	201	—
Bremen	—	1,434	378,744
Hamburg	—	—	366,161
London	41,670	—	412,375
Gottenburg	44	—	—
Rotterdam	19	548	9,436
Oporto	—	—	6,844
Amsterdam	—	—	923
Riga	12	—	—
Lisbon	—	—	3,530
Total	52,207	8,179	1,707,929

Stocks of Sperm and Whale Oils and Whalebone in the United States, Jan. 1, 1860:

	SPERM. Bbls.	WHALE. Bbls.	WHALEBONE. Lbs.
N. Bedford and Fairhaven	9,014	64,950	248,600
New-York (estimated)	—	—	90,000
Boston	315	—	—
Stonington	—	250	—
Nantucket	2,200	12,250	—
Edgartown	—	3,400	—
Westport Point	1,100	250	—
Newport	200	200	—
Wood's Hole	600	—	—
Sag Harbor	—	2,120	—
Warren	—	1,700	—
Greenport	—	4,000	—
Cold Spring	—	2,960	—
New-London	—	4,400	42,000
Grand total	13,429	96,480	380,600

Average Prices of Oils and Bone, annually, for a period of nineteen years:

	Sperm, per gal.	Whale, per gal.	Whalebone, per lb.
Average price in 1859	$1 36 1-4	48 1-2	—
Average price in 1858	1 21	51	92 1-4
Average price in 1857	1 28 1-3	73 1-4	96 3-4
Average price in 1856	1 62	79 1-2	58
Average price in 1855	1 77 2-10	71 3-10	45 1-4
Average price in 1854	1 48 3-4	58 5-8	39 1-5
Average price in 1853	1 21 3-4	58 1-8	34 1-2
Average price in 1852	1 23 3-4	68 1-6	50 3-4
Average price in 1851	1 27 1-4	45 5-16	34 1-2
Average price in 1850	1 20 7-10	49 1-10	31 4-10
Average price in 1849	1 08 9-10	39 9-10	31 8-10
Average price in 1848	1 00 1-2	36	36 7-8
Average price in 1847	87 7-8	33 3-4	34
Average price in 1846	88	32 7-8	33 5-8
Average price in 1845	90 1-2	36 1-2	40
Average price in 1844	63	34 1-2	35 3-4
Average price in 1843	73	33 3-4	23
Average price in 1842	94	31 3-4	19 2-3
Average price in 1841	1 00	30 1-2	19

PROVISIONS—Pork has improved, sales having been made of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $16 31@$16 37 for old Mess; $17 25 for new Mess here; $17 50 for new Mess, deliverable, at the option of the seller, between the 15th of March and 1st of April, and $11 55@$11 62½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in demand, including Hams, at 9c.@9½c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@6⅞c., ₱ lb. Bacon is also moderately sought after, chiefly at from 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 100 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in good demand; sales 250 bbls., at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17@$19 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable and steady, at 15c.@23c. for State, and 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, at 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 75@$4 31¼ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been confined to 125 hhds., including Cuba at 7⅛c.@7½c., and New-Orleans at 8c.@8⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been more sought after at full prices.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., at 25½c.@26c. ₱ gallon, indicating a firmer market.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 350 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d., ₱ lb.; 150 boxes Bacon, and 375 pkgs. Lard at 20s.; 900 boxes Cheese at 25s., and 20 tons Tallow at 18s. For London, 300 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 39 tcs. Rice at 25s., and 200 bags Clover Seed at 25s. For Antwerp, 200 bags Coffee at 30s., and 200 bales Cotton at ⅝c., ₱ lb.

LAW REPORTS.

De Bow and his Writings.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS IN COURT.

James D. B. De Bow vs. D. Appleton & Co.—This was an action tried before Justice Pierrepont, of the Superior Court, by the plaintiff, editor of *De Bow's Review*, published in Washington, D. C., to recover of the defendants, publishers of this City, the value of 1,059 volumes of the work known as *The Industrial Resources of the Southern and Western States*, delivered to them by De Bow on a contract to bind and publish.

The plaintiff claims that the volumes were delivered to the defendants in leaves, or sheets, and that defendants were so negligent in taking care of them that many of the leaves were lost, and the work in consequence became valueless. The action is to recover for the estimated value of the entire work. The defendants allege that the leaves were delivered to them by the printer, and that if any were lost, they were lost by the printer, and that they are not responsible for his negligence. The work in question was written by Mr. DeBow. The case is still on.

Emmerson and Pritchard for plaintiff. John L. Jennigan and L. S. Thomas for defendants.

Usury Case.

Samuel E. Finck vs. Caleb Smith.—The plaintiff sued the defendant as acceptor of two drafts drawn by Storer & Stephenson, one for $1,019, dated June 24, 1857, and the other for $1,216, dated March 21, 1857.

The defence was usury, under the following circumstances: In May, 1856, Storer & Stephenson drew a draft for $3.915 on the defendant, which he accepted, being paid one per cent. therefor, as alleged, and receiving their note for a like amount, and also 2,000 shares of mining stock.

This draft was subsequently renewed for a portion of the amount, and there were several subsequent renewals, until the amount was reduced to the two acceptances in suit, which Mr. Finch purchased at the rate of ten per cent. a month.

The defendant claimed that his original acceptance of $3,915 was usurious by reason of his being paid one per cent., and also the note of the drawers for the same amount. The Court charged the Jury that if they believed that the defendant was paid for his acceptance, such payment furnished a good consideration for the acceptance, and it could be sold for any price, and was not usurious. Also, that the exchange of notes for the acceptance, furnished a good consideration for it, and that it was no usury if it was discounted at a higher rate than seven per cent.

Verdict for plaintiff for $2,641 19.

J. D. & T. D. Sherwood, for plaintiff. W. Curtis Noyes and Mr. W. Williams for defendant.

Another Sheriff Case.

Harlon Roys vs. James C. Willett.—This is an action brought by plaintiff to recover possession of, or the value of, a quantity of gloves and mits, claimed to be worth $9,000, with damages to the amount of $15,000.

It is alleged that these goods were seized by the defendant while acting in the capacity of Sheriff, in August, 1857, wrongfully, and without authority of law.

The defendant denies that the property seized was the property of the plaintiff, or that he has sustained the damages claimed; and sets forth that the goods were taken possession of by the plaintiff, under a fraudulent assignment, made by Dunson, Sprague & Brown, to defraud their creditors; that that was the only color of his claim; that the goods were seized upon processes issued at the instance of said firm, they entering on the usual undertaking in such cases.

Case still on, and likely to occupy the coming week.

The trial is before Justice Robertson, of the Superior Court.

W. W. Niles and F. B. Cutting, for plaintiff; S. L. Hull, Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, and Wm. C. Noyes, for defendant.

The Commercial Insurance Case.

A NEW QUESTION SETTLED.

Charles Mallory and others vs. The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.—This was an action to recover $5,000, of insurance money on the ship *Samuel Willett*, which was lost in July, 1857, off the shore of New-Jersey.

The principal question in the case was whether or not an Insurance company was responsible for the loss of a ship making a trip across the ocean, it having been insured for voyages between different ports on either side of the ocean; which was the case in this instance.

The cause was reported in the Times of Jan. 14, and was then on trial before Justice Pierrepont in the Superior Court, who took it from the Jury, and himself entertained the question of law involved. Judgment is now given for the plaintiff, and the exceptions of defendant ordered to be heard at the General Term in the first instance.

Charles O'Conor for plaintiff; Cutting and Williams for defendant.

Suits for Damages for Death Caused by Wrongful Act or Default.

Beach vs. The Bay State Steamboat Company.—This was an action brought to recover damages for the death of John C. Beach. He was killed by an explosion on board of a steamboat of defendants. The explosion and death occurred out of the State of New-York, but the Supreme Court, at Special Term, held that the action could be maintained notwithstanding.

The General Term have reversed this decision. They hold that the acts of 1847 and 1849, authorizing these suits, only apply when the negligent act or default is committed within this State.

Verdict against the Police Commissioners.

Morris Moore vs. The Police Commissioners and C. J. Warren.—This was an action against the Commissioners to recover the value of a quantity of wheat taken from the plaintiff by the officers of the Board, on the supposition that it had been stolen. The trial was before Justice Brady, in the Common Pleas, and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, $57 50. Case reported in full in the Times of yesterday.

C. S. Spencer for plaintiff; Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—LEONARD, J.

Brown vs. Brown.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Fallon vs. Fallon.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce grant d.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Woodruff, J.—*French vs. Willett.*—Demurrer overruled with costs, with leave to the defendant to withdraw his demurrer, and answer within twenty days, on payment of the costs of the demurrer and proceedings thereon.

Woodruff vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.—Judgment herein for the defendant, with costs to the defendant, the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, who at once appeared and answered.

Corbett vs. Sawyer.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Calendar—Friday, Jan. 20.

United States District Court.—Nos. 25, 42, 5, 9, 4, 13, 14, 41, 44, 72, 23, 31, 46, 8, 27, 29, 39, 37.

Supreme Court—*Special Term*—Nos. 86, 52, 57½, 154, 155 to 164, 106, 167, 60, 61, 93, 102½.

Supreme Court—*Circuit—Part I.*—Short Calendar—Nos. 2210, 927, 155, 2309, 1138½, 2493, 2360, 2637, 2368, 2142. *Part II.*—Nos. 296, 282, 3-6, 402, 404, 406, 416, 422, 426, 428, 436, 438, 452, 178, 138, 464, 466, 468, 470, 474.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 365, 273, 423, 457, 459, 241, 469, 471, 487, 489, 491, 493, 505, 507, 327, (357, 358.) *Part II.*—Nos. 368, 425, 438, 452, 82, 310, 268, 320, 412, 416, 422, 184, 406, 430, 352, 400.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1771, 2042, 2043. *Part II.*—Nos. 384, 398, 400, 401, 402, 403, 405, 408, 409, 412, 413, 414, 415, 385.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC.—"WATERS' COLLECTION OF Sacred Melodies," consisting of songs, solos, trios, quartettes and choruses, for Sabbath singing, easily arranged for the piano by A. Cull. "Music of Angels," "When Light comes o'er the Plain," "Happy Christmas Morn," "My Mother, dear, I Fondly Love," "When Sorrow thy Bright Morn Clouded," "I Ought to Love my Mother," "Beautiful Zion," &c., 25 cents each cantata. "Announcement of the Saviour's Birth," 35 cents, mailed free. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

BACK NUMBERS OF VARIOUS PAPERS for sale. Address C., Box No. 154 Times Office.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
New York, Jan. 17, 1860.

This Company has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT, payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, at Niblo's, or left in one of the 42d-st. stages, an OPERA-GLASS, inlaid with platina, inclosed in a blue velvet case, with the name "Stone" in gilt letters, on the bottom. By leaving the same with TISDALE & BRIDGE, No. 241 Pearl st., the finder will receive the above reward.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, aembracing a complete Digest of American Events in Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Friday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Atlantic*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Husband to Order—Everybody's Friend.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

BOWERY THEATRE—Heart of Mid-Lothian—Katherine and Petruchio—Irish Assurance—Good-Natured Gentleman.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Heart of Mid-Lothian—Mother Goose—Paddy Carey.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Tight Rope Performances—The Golden Farmer. Evening—The Red Ranger—Tight Rope Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Dramatic Readings.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR, No. 444 Broadway—Good for Nothing—Four Sisters—Woman's Whims.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburgh—Drayton's Parlor Operas.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Equestrian Performances.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Anglo Saxon*, after a tardy voyage, reached Portland yesterday. The dates thus received extend to Jan. 5. Severe weather is reported to have visited the English coasts; and of a large number of marine disasters reported as occurring there or elsewhere on the trans-Atlantic side, a number had been experienced by American shipping. The political news is of interest. On New Year's day, at the imperial reception, Napoleon III. uttered the anticipated oracle, upon which hangs the fate of Europe. He declared, in answer to a laconic address of the Papal Nuncio, that his object was the restoration of "confidence and peace." The phrase greatly reassured the public mind, disturbed by rumors that the project of a Congress had been abandoned. Our latest dispatches correct this statement. The day of meeting is fixed in the middle of next month. The French army had been definitely placed upon a peace footing. A great and decisive victory has at last been gained by the Spanish army in Morocco. On the 1st inst. Gen. Prim attacked the main body of the enemy, defeating them with great slaughter, and compelling them to abandon the field in confusion. The news from England lacks importance. The Conservative organs had been obliged to repudiate the draft of a Reform bill published in a London magazine, and attributed to the Tory leaders. The Reform bill of the Ministry is promised to be produced immediately after the meeting of Parliament. The funeral of Lord Macaulay was to take place on the 9th inst. The remains were to be interred, with imposing solemnities, in Westminster Abbey. The London *Times* returns to the discussion of the Slavery question, attributing the just alarm and excitement at the South to the recklessness of New-England agitators. The intelligence from India and China is later, but not important.

Further news from Mexico represents the Liberals as preparing for a general action with the troops of Miramon. They are posted in the Barrancas de Atenquique, six thousand strong, awaiting the advance of the Conservative chief. The Government of Yucatan is about to resume operations against the Indians.

Advices from Havana, by the *De Soto*, extend to Jan. 15. The weather is reported as hot; business was reviving; sugar firm; freights nominal.

The question of the right of the Senate to legislate prior to the organization of the House of Representatives was again debated in the former body yesterday, and practically solved, by the reference of a bill to a Committee. Without further business, the Senate adjourned to Monday. Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, made the opening speech in the House, decidedly Southern and strongly Democratic in tone. Subsequently Mr. Colfax obtained the floor, and by questions addressed to Messrs. Barksdale and Burnett, elicited the confession that the Southern Democratic members had signed a paper binding themselves to use every Parliamentary resort to prevent a vote on the plurality rule, until the expiration of the present Congress, unless some Republican candidate, who had not indorsed Helper, should be substituted for Mr. Sherman. An animated debate, in which Mr. Colfax took an able and prominent part, accompanied and followed this disclosure.

Louisiana has advanced to the side of South Carolina in the ranks of disunion. On Wednesday the Governor's Message was transmitted to the Legislature, and in it were a variety of recommendations hostile to the North; among others that the State should make preparations to meet with the representatives of other Slave States, to consult on the policy to be pursued at the present crisis. The House aptly illustrated its idea as to what that policy ought to be, by adopting a resolution, maintaining, among other dogmas, that the election of a Republican to the Presidency will be justifiable ground of disruption.

Mr. Meminger, the Commissioner dispatched by South Carolina to confer with the authorities of Virginia, was ceremoniously received at the capitol in Richmond yesterday, and made a long address. He analyzed the relations of the North and the South; declared that the guarantees of the Constitution are valueless for the protection of the South; and that without others, it would be necessary for the South to recede from the Union. He closed with the suggestion that a Southern Convention be forthwith called.

Mr. Charles O'Conor is in a fair way to reap honor and promotion as the harvest of his speech at the Academy of Music. A Southern print has put forward his name for the Presidency; and at a meeting of colored citizens in Prince-street last evening he was suggested as a proper appointment to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Legislature of Kansas, which has been sitting, the minority at Lecompton, and the majority at Lawrence, adjourned on the 18th. It is understood that the Governor will at once issue a call for an extra session, which will be held at the latter place.

From Pike's Peak we learn that the miners were still at work, industriously improving the mild weather. An election which had just been held is looked upon as a decided popular expression in favor of a separate organization of Jefferson Territory. The news which this mail brings from Salt Lake is unimportant, the only item being a desperate encounter between two gangs of desperadoes, the particulars of which are not given.

A number of witnesses testified on the Coroner's inquest at Lawrence yesterday with reference to the manner of constructing the Pemberton Mill. Nothing of special importance or interest was elicited.

The Firemen's Exemption bill was reported favorably yesterday in the State Senate, as were also the bills on Railroads in the City of New-York, and amending the Registry law. Bills to enlarge Clinton Prison, and to protect the property of married women, were introduced; and bills authorizing Notaries to act as Commissioners, passed. In Committee of the Whole, the Senate ordered the bill relative to witnesses before Municipal Committees to a third reading. The City Railroad bill was discussed by the Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, and was ordered to a third reading. A debate on prohibition was provoked by a petition presented in favor of a Prohibitory law. It led to no action. A variety of bills of local importance were introduced or advanced a stage, before the House adjourned.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, received a message from the Mayor, nominating Gideon J. Tucker for President of the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners, and Robt. B. Bradford for Health Commissioner. The Board laid the nominations on the table by a test vote,—11 to 6. The Board adhered to its former action in regard to the ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of salt in the streets for the purpose of melting the snow. A communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, setting forth the present condition of the litigation with regard to the West Washington Market property, was placed on file. The resolution appointing a Joint Committee to investigate the charges against the Common Council, preferred by the *Herald*, was amended so as to provide that the Committee should consist of Aldermen only; action which was very necessary, as the Councilmen refused to have anything to do with the matter. That Board adopted the tax levy as amended by the Aldermen, and passed a resolution recommending that the Legislature should make the salaries of District Court Judges $4,000 per annum, the same as that of Judges of the Marine Court.

An active demand for Cotton prevailed, at an advance of ⅛ cent. ℘ ℔. Flour and Wheat were less freely dealt in. Prices of the former tended downward. Corn was heavy and drooping. Coffee, Pork, Whalebone and Whisky were in better request. Lard, Beef, Rice, Sugars, Molasses, Hops, Oils and Naval Stores were less inquired for. Freights were quiet.

The Stock Market yesterday closed steady, with an improvement in most of the Railways and in Pacific Mail shares. The market for Money grows easier in rates, with a freer supply outside of Bank.

The Abolition Organ.

The incendiary Abolitionist organ of this City sticks stoutly to its congenial work of manufacturing a commercial and political panic. Argument and ridicule are alike thrown away upon a madness which is very full of method indeed. The *Herald* is improving upon the egotistical tactics of the Chinese *gourmand* whom Charles Lamb describes as setting his neighbor's house on fire to roast a pig for his own dinner. Incapable of talking common sense with common decency, our frantic cotemporary is trying his best to make nonsense and indecency marketable by frightening the North into a pecuniary ague, and scaring the South into a social fever of fury. The more his neighbors demonstrate the absurdity of his outcries the more violent those outcries become. The daily pyrotechnics of this extraordinary journal would furnish forth a hundred Feasts of Lanterns.

The burden of its ceaseless diatribes is ever the same: to prove that Northern men are all fanatics and traitors, and that Southern men are all madmen and fools; that the former are all engaged in a violent crusade against Slavery in the States where it exists, and the latter in a wholesale conspiracy against the rights and interests of the Northern half of the Confederacy.

It is easy to conceive the disastrous consequences that must ensue if ever this rigmarole should, by any chance, get into the hands of any of the more restless and intelligent slaves of the South. If they give any credit to its reckless and mendacious uproar they must be excited to insurrection, under the delusion that the masses of the North would join them in their forcible effort to obtain their freedom. The only security of the South against such an act of folly must be sought in the hope that the slaves themselves are too sensible to be deceived by such silly stuff as the *Herald* attempts to palm off on white men. This we presume, however, the *Herald* does not believe. For the pecuniary motive is not the only impelling power of our cotemporary to his incendiary course. He seems to take a morbid, almost insane, delight in the distractions and convulsions of society. A healthy and normal condition of the public mind would be absolutely insufferable to him. He revels in discord and strife. He luxuriates in civil dissension. His vital breath is agitation; his daily food disaster; his political faith an impartial misanthropy. The John Brown conspiracy was a godsend to him; give him a real revolution, and his dearest earthly wish would be satisfied, and he would be ready to "depart in peace," leaving chaos in full blast behind him.

All other modes of sectional irritation not being sufficiently quick and operative, the last dodge of the Abolition organ is, as we have said, to create a financial panic. It exhausts a diabolic ingenuity in stirring up the South to the general and systematic adoption of the fatuous and suicidal policy of commercial proscription, in the hope that this may arouse a retaliatory spirit in the North, and thus infuse additional gall into the already embittered feeling of the country, and aggravate its political evils. To this end it hunts up and parades with infinite gusto every instance in which orders have been withheld from Northern commercial houses, or there has been a falling off of Southern trade, and it would fain create the impression that a few acts of folly into which some Southern men have been betrayed, in a momentary irritation, are to be taken as indications of the general sentiment and settled policy of the whole section. The *Herald* pretends to think that, by such base appeals to its cupidity and self-interest, the whole North is to be shaken from its propriety and induced to discard at once its political convictions, and rush into the embrace of the present Administration, upon which has been set the seal of an emphatic and almost universal condemnation. Its own cardinal political creed being expressed in the brief formula—dollars, cents and mills—it has no idea that any one else can have any principles which do not represent a monetary value. "Commercial revulsion," "financial distress," "money panic," "decline of trade," &c., &c., &c., form the staple of its daily reiterations, and the changes are rung upon them to the infinite disgust of every right-minded man in the community. An elevated sentiment, a word of honest conviction, the discussion of a principle, would be so out of place in this journal as to create a universal surprise. It would seem a prodigy of nature, and we should think the millenium was at hand. But the millenarians, we apprehend, will receive no such confirmation of their theory. The *Herald* will pursue its course of agitation, of appealing to the selfish interests and baser passions of society, of fomenting strife and urging on disunion to the end. It is Iago's "occupation," which will be gone when calmer counsels and a better temper prevail, and when peace is restored to the country.

Breakers Ahead for the Democracy.—The debate in the House, on Wednesday, indicates that an "irrepressible conflict" is ripening between the two sections of the Democracy. The persistent, if rather impertinent, catechism of Mr. Carter, elicited responses from the Northern and Southern wings of the party which threaten anything but harmony for the Charleston Convention. Southern Democrats appear to cling with tenacity to the doctrine of legislative protection of Slavery in the Territories, while the Democrats of the North know that by any avowal of the same doctrine, or any affiliation with those who hold it, they would surely sign their political death warrant. Mr. Cox of Ohio, Mr. McClernand of Illinois, and Mr. Holman of Indiana, affirmed their adhesion to Popular Sovereignty, and deprecated the effect upon the Democratic Party of the North of any departure from the Cincinnati Platform. It is not easy to see any way of reconciling the existing differences of opinion upon this subject, and to ignore them would subject the Party to the well-founded charge of double-dealing and dishonesty. If Southern gentlemen expect to go into the next Presidential campaign upon a platform which recognizes the right and duty of Congress to interfere against the will of the people of a Territory—for in only such a case would intervention be necessary—without experiencing a Waterloo defeat, they will find themselves laboring under an egregious mistake. A ticket paraded on such a platform could not receive one electoral vote north of Mason and Dixon's line. We do not care, at the present time, to argue the matter, but it is our province to give a fair and truthful representation of the public sentiment of the country. It may be that some of the more extreme men of the South take this ground for the very purpose of hastening the crisis which they pronounce inevitable in the event of their political defeat. To suppose that they seriously urge the adoption of this doctrine as a party test, with any hope of its indorsement by the country, is to give them credit for a talent at blundering worthy the Roman soldier whom Gallienus decorated with a silver medal for missing the mark sixty consecutive times in his target-practice.

Tampering with the Park.

It is always doubtful whether it be not a waste of time to discuss the merits of the "bills" which find their way into the New-York Legislature, as, fortunately for the State, the proportion of those brought in which eventually receive the Governor's signature is almost always very comfortably small. But no session ever passes in which little bits of mischief are not perpetrated "on the sly," and without exciting much public attention. A little oversight or neglect on the part of the better disposed members of the body is often sufficient to put the whole community, for at least one year, under the operation of some carefully concocted device for their spoliation and annoyance. Between the blunders of blockheads who meddle with things they do not understand, and the tricks of knaves who never meddle with anything without knowing exactly what object they have in view, nothing but extreme vigilance on the part of the Members and the Press can insure us against having two-thirds of our ordinary relations and interests in life upset and deranged every Spring. One of the most ingenious of these attempts at effecting a great deal of mischief with very little noise, is just now going on in the form of a bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Walsh, to amend the Central Park Act. In order to avoid doing the promoter of this proposition injustice, we shall repeat the summary of its provisions, which we published yesterday, and which we believe to be substantially correct:

> Mr. Walsh's bill to amend the New-York Central Park act, provides that the Park "shall be under the control and management of a Board of Commissioners to consist of not less than seven nor more than eleven persons, a majority of whom shall be a quorum," but no action of the Board is to be final until duly certified by the President and Secretary, *and concurred in by both branches of the Common Council and approved by the Mayor.* The present Commissioners are continued in office for three years. The President and Treasurer may receive salaries, but no other Commissioner shall receive over $500 for personal expenses each year. Vacancies during the term of office are to be filled by the remaining Commissioners, but on expiration of term by the Mayor and Aldermen. The wages and salaries of the employes are to be fixed by the Common Council, and to be paid only in current coin; but all employes, except police, are to be appointed and controlled by the Commissioners, and all rules and regulations made by them. It is made a misdemeanor for any Commissioner to be directly or indirectly interested in any work or contract connected with the Park.

This is Mr. Walsh's "little amendment." The best way of discussing its merits, perhaps, will be to state in general terms that its result, if adopted, would be to place the Central Park during the next three years *de facto*, and after that period both *de facto* and *de jure*, in the hands of the Mayor and Common Council. If no action of the Commissioners were valid until the Common Council and Mayor had confirmed it, the consequence, of course, would be that the usual division of the spoils would be made. The Corporation would grant its sanctions and approvals in exchange for the entire patronage of the Park. In other words, these bodies would insist upon having the nomination. Of every employe on the Park, from the Architect-in-Chief down to the simplest ditcher, and these nominations would be divided amongst the various members of the two Boards and the Mayor, according to the rules in force with our Ward politicians in all similar cases. The Park would at once be converted into an asylum for all the bullies, pugilists, grogshop-keepers, "loafers" and scoundrels of every kind and degree, to whom the majority of the present members of the City Government owe their election. It is these parasites whom the Civic Treasury has most to dread. Alike by their numbers and their voracity, they make themselves far more formidable to the tax-payer than the smaller body of their leaders and chieftains, upon whom the public wrath habitually falls. The condition of a City Father, indeed, closely resembles that of the flea, of whom Swift tells us that he

> "Has smaller fleas that on him prey,
> And these have smaller still to bite 'em,
> And so proceed *ad infinitum.*

Give the Park up to the City Government, and it would simply become a reservoir out of which the laborious voters would be paid for their services in the past or coming election. In short, the whole institution in which we now take so much pride, and which has excited so much admiration, both at home and abroad, would be converted into a mass of corruption and intrigue. That we are fully warranted in supposing that such would be the case, is proved by the condition of everything else in this municipality over which the Common Council exercises any sort of control. It would be folly to rely on the influence of public opinion to restrain this body. Public opinion did not restrain their predecessors from refusing to appoint a City Inspector in place of Morton, and so leaving this City a prey for nearly two months to filth and disease. Possibly the present Boards are more virtuous than those of last year, but voters must still have their "cakes and ale." At all events, common prudence dictates the propriety of waiting for some tangible proof of the moral improvement of our Fathers before ceding everything they ask.

In addition to this, we must take into account the patent and notorious fact—a fact which is the curse and blight of every department of the public service, and which renders all efficiency impossible—that all politicians entertain an inbred conviction that they are entitled when in office to a certain amount of patronage, to be exercised without any reference to the exigencies of the public service; that in short this patronage is a legitimate consequence of their election. There is no use in trying to convince them of their error. You might as well try to persuade Barbary Arabs that they are not justified in plundering wrecks and enslaving crews. It is madness to rely on their honor or conscientiousness. Our only safety lies in keeping precious things as much as possible out of their hands.

The only connection the Common Council has had so far with the Park, has been the power of voting the money. They would unquestionably have made even this a means of jobbery, if they did not know that the resistance of the Commissioners to their claims would throw the laborers out of employment, and damage the Aldermen and Councilmen politically. Mr. Walsh's bill would, however, furnish them with ample means for carrying on their objects without any such risk.

We need hardly dwell, furthermore, upon the importance of sustaining the honesty and ability by which the conduct of the Park has been so far characterized. The administration of this work has been a boon to the property holders, as well as to all other inhabitants of the City. Our pockets, our good name, our health and comfort, are all interested in the matter. The approach of the Presidential election is already causing the politicians on both sides to smack their lips over the tit-bit which the control of three or four thousand workingmen may afford. But we warn the public and the Legislature against affording a moment's countenance to any scheme which promises, directly or indirectly, to sacrifice the Park, as everything else in this ill-fated City has been sacrificed, to the interests of contending factions. No party triumph can either supply us with a beautiful public garden, or compensate us for the loss of it.

The Mexican Treaty.

The opposition which has thus far been aroused in this country to the ratification of Mr. McLane's recent treaty with Mexico has been of a mainly partisan character. It has been assumed that no treaty negotiated under Mr. Buchanan's Administration could possibly be advantageous to the interests of the country or the world; and this presumptive argument against the most important achievement of recent American diplomacy has been too commonly accepted without inquiry by thousands of the public, merely because the very name of Mexico has become odious in their ears. It is well, however, to remember that when California was ceded to us, the same general disposition to think slightingly of all Spanish-America, made the most intelligent men in the nation blind to the value of the acquisition, which might never have been developed to this day had not the instincts of the American settler been considerably more catholic than the prejudices of the American politician. There is a dawning hope now discernible on the horizon, we are glad to believe, that the mercantile common-sense and enterprise of the American people may do as good service in the case of Mexico, as they have already done in the case of California. While party manœuverers are doing their best to blacken the Mexican Treaty as a mere scheme for conjuring four millions of dollars into the pockets of some designing Democratic cabal, the far-sighted, practical men who know what Mexico is, and what a vast treasure-house of wealth and prosperity there awaits the magic open sesame of civilized commerce, are giving us every day fresh indications of their faith in the results which must flow from Mr. McLane's conventions so soon as they shall be fairly put into force.

The commerce of Mexico, even in these degenerate days, is, as we have already very frequently set forth, of immense actual value. The official estimate of exports and imports into that country for the year 1858 reaches a total of over $54,000,000, and the enormous contraband trade carried on upon the Pacific frontier undoubtedly swells this amount to at least $100,000,000 annually. Of this trade the proportion absorbed by England is so vast as to be positively disgraceful to the enterprise and judgment of this country. With Southampton, her nearest harbor, distant twenty days by steam from Vera Cruz, England takes of the official trade-valuation of Mexico $33,000,000 annually. With New-Orleans lying at three days' sail from Vera Cruz, the United States take of the same amount less than $9,000,000. In other words, while the distance between England and Mexico is six times as great as the distance between Mexico and the United States Gulf-ports, the commerce of England with Mexico is more than three times heavier than our own. The blunders of American, and the skill of English diplomatists in the past, may doubtless account in part for this discreditable state of things; but its most potent source is to be sought in the fact, that while England has girdled Spanish-America with steamers, her flag visiting more than sixty ports by steam between Havana and Vera Cruz, Carthagena and Panama, in the circuit of the Spanish-American seas, our own is known only to Panama, Havana and Aspinwall. Steam has made her the peaceful Cortez of modern Mexico. The ores of Sonora and Arizona have been carried to England rather than to America, simply because we would make no provision for taking them. The terms of Mr. McLane's treaty promise so radical and wholesome a change in the conditions under which our trade with Mexico may hereafter be carried on, that while the matter is still pending, preparations are making to seize the precious prizes of enterprise at the earliest possible moment. We have already called attention to the arrangements making for the establishment of a direct line of steamers between New-York and Vera Cruz, by way of Havana. At the Staten Island Smelting-Works, the ores of the Western Mexican Coast are beginning to be received, and passing through our Assay Office into the circulation of the country. A mail-line of steamers, to leave Mobile and New-Orleans four times a month for the circuit of the Mexican Gulf, has already been organized, and has received from the Mexican Government important port privileges, with a mail-contract subsidy of $120,000 *per annum*. These things are but the premonitory symptoms of the vivid movement in our Mexican relations which must follow immediately upon the establishment of the conventions negotiated by Mr. McLane. They merit the serious consideration of all those statesmen who do not wish to sacrifice a great, substantial, enduring national advantage to a trivial momentary advantage of party or of faction.

San Domingo and her Debts.

San Domingo is not commonly regarded as a very important member of the great family of nations. But a little State may have a great soul, and San Domingo has honorably distinguished herself in our age of repudiation by resolving to pay her debts. We commend her example to our fellow-citizens of Mississippi.

Everybody who knows anything of San Domingo has heard of Baez. Careless persons will, no doubt, confound this statesman with Paez; but the difference between them is as great as the difference between having and not having a cold in one's head. Paez, of Venezuela, is one man—Baez, of San Domingo, another; and they have but these two points in common, that they both speak the Spanish tongue, and are both Ex-Presidents out of the course of nature.

Baez, in his days of power, issued paper money, like the Emperor of Austria and other potentates. In the days of his disgrace, San Domingo repudiated this currency, to the great trouble and damage of many foreigners who had put faith, and had indeed been obliged to put faith, in its legitimacy. England and France thereupon intervened to see right done; and on the 12th of December last the Baez question was settled by a solemn protocol between the Republic of San Domingo and those Powers.

The Dominican Government binds itself to recognize the paper money emitted by Baez, giving in exchange for it certificates of a six per cent. stock, to be created for that purpose, and entitled the "Internal Debt." This Internal Debt is to bear interest as above, payable by coupons falling due in January and July, which coupons will be received at the value of their face in specie, with allowance for interest, in payment of all customs dues. These coupons will be given in exchange for the paper money of Baez, at the rate of one specie dollar represented in the coupons for every five hundred national dollars represented in the money of the Ex-President; this money having borne the above rather remarkable proportion to available cash in the days of Baez himself. Bonds issued by Baez and not acquitted will also be received by the Dominican Government, in exchange for certificates of the new "Internal Debt;" bonds bearing the face of specie dollars at the rate of dollar for dollar, and bonds bearing the face of paper money at the rate of five hundred national dollars for every dollar of the certificates of stock.

The Government furthermore declares that, as the $10 paper bills of Ex-President Regla Mora, issued before those of Baez, were not included in the prohibition of circulation imposed upon the latter, they may now become current, and be received as equivalent to the paper-money of the actual Administration.

This arrangement was to be submitted to the Dominican Senate on the 19th of December, and has doubtless ere this become the law of the land. It reflects no little credit alike on the skill and on the honesty of the Dominican statesmen.

The Albion Print for 1860.

From a date whereof the memory of the Times, at least, runneth not to the contrary, our contemporary of the *Albion* has persevered in a pleasant practice of being better than his word. After obliging his subscribers with a twelvemonth of entertainment and instruction of a specifically literary kind, he has invariably astonished them on New-Year's Day with a refined and delightful engraving. The readers of the *Albion* know that this agreeable weekly has always maintained a high rank in the strictly critical world, and they have therefore been proportionably exacting in their expectations of its own artistic achievements. But it is due to justice and simple truth to say that the prints which have succeeded each other from its press during the last few years might be safely referred to to-day as illustrations of the gradual but decided progress which the art of engraving has been making on this side of the Atlantic. They have been chronicles of the burin as faithful, exact and impartial as could be asked for. With the present year, our contemporary reverts from the field of purely journalistic interest to the unchangeable domain of natural beauty. We have no Florence Nightingales now, nor Havelocks, but a most loyal and careful reproduction of one of Landseer's noblest works—"The Deer-Pass." This picture is in every respect a fine companion-painting for the well-known "Monarch of the Glen." It represents, like that admirable composition, a wild, precipitous, solemn gorge of the Highland hills. The mosses are deep on the mountain sides—the riding and rolling vapors cloud and cloak the deep rifts of the eternal rocks. The sense of space and of silence broods throughout the canvas. On the narrow pathway which winds through the formidable defile, the deer are clustered—their many-antlered king in the van. Flights of hill-birds lead the eye gently away from the foreground over the vastness of the glooming distance. The engraver has followed the nervous, expressive pencil of his author with singular fidelity, and the picture is a success, which the subscribers of the *Albion*—let us say it without compliment—abundantly deserve. It is their just reward for believing with our contemporary, that an interesting record of the world's events, from week to week, may be made up without appealing to any sectional or political passions, on the broad Catholic ground of a general sympathy with literary aspiration, artistic culture and humane common sense all the world over. Our only quarrel with our neighbor is, that he is apt to fall into the Anti-Napoleonic craze of his countrymen, and to shoulder his old Queen Anne's musket whenever he hears so much as a salute from the guns of a French man-of-war. But to ask the *Albion* newspaper to be wiser than Albion herself, would be absurd; and so taking our contemporary as right is, with all due recognition of his nationality and his notions, we can heartily rejoice in his prosperity, and wish him many long years of the same.

Mrs. Emmeline Smith's Poems.

We trust we shall not be suspected of intending anything so base as a pun when we say that this exquisitely published volume of verses, from the press of Messrs. Rudd & Carleton, breathes throughout the "Dorian mood of flutes and soft recorders." That Mrs. Emmeline Smith is, indeed, the happy wife of one of the most respectable and, in this particular, enviable ex-occupants of the Recorder's chair of New-York City, cannot be denied; but the Miltonic line we quote would rise to the mind in speaking of her book, just as naturally, had her husband been an Ex-Mayor or an Ex-General of Artillery. It exactly expresses the prevalent temper and tone of her productions, which whisper always in soothing accents the tender and touching emotions of domestic life; the joys and sorrows proper to a well-balanced womanly nature fulfilled in all its beautiful relations, filial, conjugal and maternal. They are, as their author styles them, "household lays," painting the world of external nature, it is true, as well as the altar of home, but dwelling upon every theme in that ordered, loving spirit which only a true and quiet home-life can develop. Many of them found their way at first into the world through the *Home Journal*, the very name of which most aptly hints at their specific merits. To turn the leaves of the book in which they are now enshrined is like glancing through the open window of some pleasant country-house, the abode of quiet luxury and graceful truth, where Art and Nature are combined to minister their purest lessons to a ready woman's heart and tasteful mind.

Accident on the Boston and Worcester Railroad.—By the loosening of a wheel of a car attached to a train on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, a cattle train was thrown from the track on Tuesday afternoon, while crossing the bridge over Charles River. The first car was precipitated to the ice, a distance of thirty feet. A number of the cattle which were in it fell through the door, which was forced open, and were drowned, while others were killed by the force of the concussion.

The St. Louis papers state that the severity of the present Winter, the stagnation in business, and the very limited demand for labor, have caused a good deal of distress among the poor of the city. The suffering indigent are far more numerous at this time in St. Louis than would be supposed. In order to do something towards alleviating the wants of the needy, some gentlemen have undertaken to solicit aid from the citizens.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Utah and Pike's Peak.

THE PEOPLE OF JEFFERSON TERRITORY FORM A SEPARATE ORGANIZATION—MAIL FACILITIES WITH NEW-MEXICO DEMANDED.

Leavenworth, Thursday, Jan. 19.

The Pike's Peak express arrived here this afternoon, bringing the mails and passengers from Denver City and Salt Lake, $6,000 in gold, and dates from Jefferson Territory to the 12th inst., and from Salt Lake to Dec. 30.

Advices from Mountain City report the miners still at work in that neighborhood with profitable returns.

Elections had been held in the mountains in which the question of organizing new Counties, under the Provisional Government, had been voted down by a decided majority. The general expression is in favor of a separate political organization by Congress, and against connection with Kansas.

A demand for mail facilities with New-Mexico was sensibly felt, owing to the increasing commerce between the two countries. The distance from Leavenworth to Santa Fé, *viâ* Denver City, is not greater than from Independence, the present starting point, and the former route has a line of settlements along the whole extent of the route, and would not require to be patrolled by troops to render it secure.

An emigration is expected during the coming Spring superior to that of last year, and emigrants are cautioned against taking the road unprovided with subsistence. The Pike's Peak Express Company will increase their line to a tri-weekly one on the 1st of February, and have stock sufficient for a double daily line as soon as it is demanded by travel.

A desperate affray occurred in Salt Lake on the Sunday preceding the departure of the mail, between two bands of desperadoes headed respectively by Lot Huntington and Bill Hickman, in which Hickman was mortally and Huntington slightly wounded, and several others received trifling injuries.

British Columbia and Oregon.

ADDITIONAL BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The Overland mail reached here to-night, and furnishes the following items from British Columbia and Oregon, in addition to those telegraphed from Malloy's Station yesterday.

The House of Assembly of Vancouver's Island dissolved on the 15th of December, preparatory to the meeting of a new House elected under the Representation act of 1859.

Four British men-of-war were shortly expected at Victoria to reinforce Admiral Baine's fleet, viz.: the *Clio*, 22 guns; *Hero*, 19 guns; *Topaz*, 50 guns, and *Cossack*, 20 guns.

Miners who have arrived at Victoria from the Upper Fraser report richer gold discoveries the previous month than during any former period, many having made $2,000 in three weeks.

Coarse gold has been found in many places, and some claims paid richly without the aid of quicksilver.

Many miners would winter at Douglas, Yale, Hope and Westminister, all of whom entertained glowing anticipations of the yield of gold the coming season. The Dalles (Oregon) *Journal* says that several parties had arrived from the upper country, Colville and Sienelkameen, all of whom confirm previous reports in regard to the richness of the mines in that region. No one doubted the existence of rich gold deposits on all the streams tributary to the Columbia River on the west and north.

Mr. Meminger's Address to the Legislature of Virginia.

Richmond, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

Mr. Meminger was escorted to the capitol by the military. The national and Virginia flags waved over the building. He spoke four hours to immense crowds. He described the steady inroad of the North upon the South, and the rise and progress of Abolitionism. He drew a dreary picture of their present relations with the North, and showed that the guarantees of the Constitution were powerless to protect the South. The South must make a demand for new guarantees if the Union is to be preserved, or else make concession after concession, till they lose all influence and right in the confederacy. He urged a Convention of the Southern States to consider their relations with the North.

Mr. Meminger was listened to with intense interest throughout his long discourse.

Louisiana Legislature.

PREPARATIONS FOR A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

In the Louisiana Legislature to-day the Governor's message was read. It recommends that the State be prepared to meet its sister States of the South in Convention in case of certain contingencies; favors retaliating upon the hostility of the North by licensing, and inflicting discriminations against Northern goods, amounting to an absolute prohibition.

The House passed a joint resolution, declaring the Harper's Ferry affair an attack on the rights and privileges of the South, and alleging that the hostility of the North and the election of a Republican President will cause a dissolution of the Union.

Bank Note Counterfeiting.

ASSOCIATION OF BANKS FOR THE DETECTION OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 19.

The several Banks in Albany have issued a circular proposing to form an Association for the detection of counterfeiters. It is proposed that each Bank joining shall pay ten dollars subscription to form a fund for offering rewards for the detection of offenders, &c. If more funds are required, an assessment is to be made not exceeding five dollars on each one hundred thousand dollars of capital of the Banks. Albany is to be the central point of the Association. The services of the officers are to be rendered gratis

From Kansas.

Leavenworth, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

The Territorial Legislature adjourned *sine die* to-day, the general understanding being that the Governor will immediately convene it by special proclamation. The difficulty arising from the adjournment to Lawrence is therefore considered settled.

A State Senator Charged with Forgery.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 19.

John E. Frye, Member of the State Senate from Worcester County, is said to be involved in the crime of forgery, and yesterday resigned his seat in the Senate. The alleged forgery is on a firm in Pearl-street, for thirty-five hundred dollars.

Fire at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Jan. 19.

A fire at 2 o'clock this morning destroyed five wooden buildings, situated on the corner of Sycamore and Fifth streets, belonging to Henry Nichols. Loss from six to eight thousand dollars; fully insured.

India-rubber Goods—Another Injunction.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

Judge Caleb granted to-day an injunction in favor of Horace H. Day, against thirty-seven firms, restraining their selling corrugated india-rubber goods.

Charles O'Conor Nominated for the Presidency.

Charleston, S. C., Thursday, Jan. 19.

The Augusta, (Ga.,) *Constitutionalist* recommends Charles O'Conor, of New-York, for the Presidency.

The Insanity of Hon. Clark B. Cochrane.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 19.

Hon. Clark B. Cochrane's severe illness has unhappily terminated in insanity. He was taken yesterday to the Utica Asylum, where it is hoped skillful treatment may restore his reason. The exciting agitation in Congress is believed to have greatly contributed to this most deplorable result.

Death of Charles A. Mann.

Utica, Thursday, Jan. 19.

Hon. Charles A. Mann, President of the Oneida Bank, died suddenly in this city to-day, of apoplexy. He was in 1846 a member of the Assembly, in 1850 a State Senator, and had been President of the New-York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company. His age was 57 years.

Galena and Chicago Railroad.

Chicago, Thursday, Jan. 19.

The Galena and Chicago Railroad yesterday declared a dividend of three per cent., payable in New-York Feb. 15.

Fire in Cleveland.

Cleveland, Thursday, Jan. 19.

A fire this morning destroyed the barn, warehouses and stock of furs and pelts of S. Thorman. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

Cotton stiffer, but quotations unchanged; sales to-day, 14,000 bales. Sugar dull at 7c.@7¼c., for fair to fully fair. Freight on Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d. Sterling Exchange 7@7½ ℘ cent. premium, and with Bills of Lading, 6@6¾ ℘ cent. premium. Exchange on New-York, sixty days, 2@2¾ ℘ cent. discount; ditto, at Sight, ½@¾ discount.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Jan. 19.

Cotton has advanced ⅛c.; the sales to-day were 22,000 bales; Middling, 10⅞c.@11⅛c. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair, 7@7½ ℘ cent. ℘ ℔. Freight to Havre, 1 3-16c. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅛@¼ ꝑ cent. discount.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Jan. 19.

Flour unchanged; superfine, $5 30@$5 40. Whisky advanced ¼c.; sales at 21c.@21¼c. Hogs—No sales; quoted $6 50@$6 75; receipts to-day, 600. Mess Pork active; sales of 2,500 bbls. at $17. Bulk Meats—Sales of 242,000 lbs. at 6c.@8c. Lard quiet at 9¾c.@9⅞c.

Mobile, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

Cotton firm; sales to-day 6 000 bales; middling, 10⅝c.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Jan. 19.

Flour dull and unchanged in price. Wheat quiet; red, $1 35@$1 36; white, $1 40. Corn dull; yellow, 76c. Oats, 44½c.@46c. Whisky closed firm at 24½c.@25c.

Baltimore, Thursday, Jan. 19.

Flour dull; Ohio and Howard-street good brands held at $5 50. Wheat firm; sales 4,000 bush. on an average; good White for store, $1 45. Corn dull; White and Yellow at 73c.@76c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky steady at 25c.

Savannah, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

There has been a slight improvement in Cotton, especially on the lower qualities. Sales, to-day, 2,700 bales at regular prices.

Charleston, Wednesday, Jan. 18.

Cotton firm; sales to-day 2,500 bales.

Mobile, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Cotton firmer; sales 4,500 bales; middling, 10⅝c.; sales of three days, 23,000; receipts do., 17,500 bales.

Exchange on New-York ¼@½ ꝑ cent. discount.

Exchanges.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Jan. 19.

Sight Exchange on New-York ½ ꝑ cent. premium for currency and ⅝@¾ premium for gold.

Chicago, Thursday, Jan. 19.

Sight Exchange on New-York 3 ꝑ cent. premium for currency, and ½ ꝑ cent. premium on gold; private bills, 2½@2¾ ꝑ cent. premium.

Correction.

The increased receipts of Cotton at New-Orleans, to Tuesday last, were 163,000 bales, and those at all the ports 336,000, and not as they were stated.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Jan. 19.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 91¼; Reading Railroad, 19; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 11⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¼. Exchange on New-York offered at par.

The Disaster at Lawrence.

FURTHER INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER.

Lawrence, Mass., Thursday, Jan. 19.

The inquest on the late disaster was resumed this morning.

Isaac Fletcher, who superintended the laying of the foundation of the Pemberton Mills, testified to the firmness of the work.

Edward P. Whitney, who was employed in the fourth story moving the fly frames at the time the building fell, testified that the accident happened within five minutes after they ceased moving the frames. Witness was about seventy feet from the south end of the building. He heard no crack at all. Should think it was not more than three seconds from the time he noticed the settling before all was down. Thought they had much more weight in that than in any other part of the building. When we set the fly frames a lot of cards were removed. Should think the fly frames made a much greater weight to the square foot than the cards. Made a remark at the dinner table that day that I didn't see what held the mill up; nothing but the great weight caused me to say so; have always noticed that the shafting ran particularly true; should have been called upon to level up the machinery; never was called to do so, except on one occasion to level up some mules; never noticed any indication of weakness in the mill; I have never seen a mill where the jar was not greater than in this; on moving those machines there was no remark expressing fear that the mill would fall while we were moving; the fly frames were slid without being jolted; should think the machines weighed 3,000 pounds. (The highest estimate previous was 30 cwt.) There were eight of these frames abreast.

Charles H. Bigelow, recalled—By the jar of a heavy pressure the nature of iron is changed—the crystalline nature being changed and the cohesion destroyed; should think there was a possibility of the weight and motion causing a third crack, which would remain some minutes; I must have approved of the plan of the columns and pintles; believed that the columns, being ordinarily well cast, would sustain the weight required; the weight of the floor upon each column was but three or four tons; don't think more weight was put upon the columns than they should have borne; don't think that the moving of machinery in the mill would have a tendency to strain the column more than the putting in of new machinery.

Samuel Gould, millwright; B. F. Chadbourne, bricklayer; Stephen Dockham, Henry Studley, Benj. Hodsman, and Stephen Wallace, testified during the forenoon session of the inquest, when the testimony was mainly as to the construction of the building, the strength of the iron pillars, and other matters which have previously been testified to quite fully.

AID FOR THE DESTITUTE.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. John H. Watson, No. 106 Broadway, acknowledges the receipt of the following donations, this day for the relief of the sufferers at Lawrence, Mass.:

Previ'sly acknowl'd..	$2,424	Per Alfred Bedford, Esq.: Tiffany & Co., individual subscription of members of firm & employés..	120
Hoyt, Sprague & Co.	100		
N. Y. Lodge F. & A.M. Messrs C.D. Brown & Ed. G. P. Wilkins...	25		
W. Lockwood	10	Andrews, Bro. & Shulthas	25
P. F. Derricx	5		
Carhart, Bacon & Green	25	E. C. Moore	10—155
E. Bucknam & Co	10	Donations rece'd thro' S.M. Van Santvoord:	
Mrs. John Griswold	25	S. A. Martine & Co.	20
Capt. E. E. Morgan	25	G. W. Powers & Co.	10
C. H Marshall & Co	50	Bonnell & Wilson	10
Van Wyck, Townsend & Warrens	50	P. B. Shaw & Co	10
		Henry & Romme	5
E. Peranstedt & Co	50	Murphy & Child	5
Carey & Co	50	Southwick & Phelps	5
Solomon & Hart	10	Otis, Lewis & Brown	10
J. C. Mayer & Son	25	John G. Trusdell	1
Chas. Pfizer & Co	25	Cash	10
Eastman, Bigelow & Dayton	15	Cash	5
		Cash	1
Allen, McLean & Bulkley	25	Cash	1
		Cash	1
Bowers, Beekman & Bradford, Jr.	50	Cash	1— 95
		J. R. M. (for orphans..	5
Total			$3,254

New-York. Thursday, Jan. 19, 1860.

The Hudson River Railroad Accident.

FULL LIST OF THE INJURED PASSENGERS—ONLY ONE KILLED—FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ACCIDENT.

The following is a full and correct list of the passengers injured by the collision on the Hudson River Railroad, reported in yesterday's Times:

Mrs. Thos. W. Field—died at the Getty House, in Yonkers, at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening. This lady was married on Wednesday morning, at the house of her sister in Kingston, and took the cars, with he husband, at Rondout, to commence a wedding tour to Washington, D. C. Her maiden name was Miss Anna Tuttle. She was the daughter of Mr. James Tuttle, of Bloominggrove, Orange County, and was a young lady of rare beauty and accomplishments. She was, until lately, principal of Public School No. 12 in Brooklyn, but resigned her place a few days ago to become married. Both of her legs were broken by the accident, and she remarked, when she was taken out of the cars at Yonkers, that she should not live. It is a remarkable coincidence that the first passenger ever killed on this road was a Mrs. Blanchard, who was killed by a similar accident at Poughkeepsie four years ago, and who, like Mrs. Field, was a newly-married bride, having been joined in wedlock the day of the accident.

D. M. Irvin, of Fulton County, New-York—thigh broken in two places. He continued on to the City, and was taken to No. 71 Horatio-street, where his injuries were attended to, yesterday, by Dr. Willard Parker, and he was enabled to return home last evening.

Mrs. Irvin, wife of the above—sprained ankle.

Mrs. John Thompson, wife of the well-known banker, had one of her legs badly crushed, and her collarbone broken. She was taken to her residence in Brooklyn, and not to the St. Nicholas Hotel, as stated in yesterday's papers.

Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, received some internal injuries, though not so serious as was at first supposed. He still remains at the residence of the Catholic clergyman of Tarrytown.

Mr. Cora, of this City—badly, though not dangerously injured—left the train at Tarrytown, where he still remains.

Mrs. Shirmer, of No. 64 Willett-street, this City—slightly injured.

Mrs. Tilley, of West Troy—injured in the breast—thought to be serious. She is at Yonkers.

Patrick Murphy, a porter in the Passaic House, Newark, received a cut in the face, but continued his journey to the City, and left for Newark in the evening.

Besides these there were some six or eight others who were injured, but not so seriously as to be detained.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ACCIDENT.

The cause of the accident was substantially as stated in yesterday morning's report. The Albany Express train, containing five passenger cars, had stopped about 2½ miles north of Tarrytown to repair the engine. The trouble was a leak in the steam pipe. The train had stopped twice previously from the same cause, and was about 25 minutes behind time when it left Sing-Sing. The last stoppage occurred a short distance south of a sharp curve, and according to the rules of the Company, the brakeman of the rear car ran back with a red flag as a signal of danger to the approaching train. He alleges, as an excuse for himself, that he had not time to get to the curve, before the Sing Sing way-train appeared in sight, but this is denied. Another flagman is constantly stationed on the north side of the curve, whose duty it is to display a red flag *ten minutes* after every train has passed. Eithe this officer did not do his duty, or else the brakeman of the Express train had ample time to reach the curve before the Sing Sing train arrived. The Company attach the entire blame to the brakeman of the Express train, or rather to the conductor, whose business, they say, it was to see that the brakeman did his duty. The conductor's name is Geo. Simpson. He has been in the employ of the road for many years, and was considered one of the most careful men they had. The brakeman's name was Hartley; he was selected for the duty by Mr. Simpson, and has always been regarded as a faithful employe. The rules and regulations of the Hudson River Railroad are of the most rigid character, and have always been considered a model for, and have frequently been adopted by other roads. Only four weeks ago an old and experienced conductor was discharged for inadvertently neglecting a rule of the road, which might have resulted in an accident, although none occurred. The Company claim that they have always exercised the most rigid supervision over their employes, and they court the most searching investigation into the particulars of this accident, which, although they admit it to have been caused by the negligence of one of their men, yet they say was entirely beyond human foresight or caution, so far as the Company is concerned. During the past year, over 1,600,000 passengers have been carried over the road, while only one has been injured previous to this accident. This is the fourth death that has occurred on this road since its construction ten years ago, during which time it has transported over 16,000,000 passengers.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Mrs. Field will be held at Yonkers on Monday next, when all the facts relating to the melancholy affair will be brought to light, and the public will be enabled to fix the blame where the testimony shall prove it to be deserved.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Colored Population versus Charles O'Conor.—The Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, in Prince-street, were filled last evening with colored people, who had met to express their indignation at the speech of Mr. Charles O'Conor, at the Union meeting in the Academy of Music on the 19th ultimo. Rev. H. H. Garnet, who presided, made a speech in which he handled Mr. O'Conor with unsparing severity. He assured the audience that the name of Chas. O'Conor would go down to posterity linked with infamy and oppression. Dr. J. McCune Smith followed in a similar strain, and, at the conclusion of his remarks, offered a series of resolutions requesting Mr. O'Conor to deliver a course of lectures upon the justice of negro slavery, and, in the event of his succeeding, the colored population of this City would recommend him to the President as a candidate for the next vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Stephen D. Douglass then read a lengthy criticism upon Mr. O'Conor's speech. He was followed by Messrs. T. S. W. Titus, J. P. Powers and P. S. Porter. The assemblage listened with attention to the speakers, but manifested little enthusiasm for their sentiments.

Reception of the Nineteenth Ward Female Grammar School.—To insure continued punctuality of attendance, and to avoid the confusion consequent upon holding the reception at the close of the schools before the holidays, the reception of the Nineteenth Ward Female Grammar School was postponed until yesterday. Alderman Farley and Dennis McCarty, School Commissioners of the Ward, Inspectors McManus and Lyons, Trustees Gallagher, McGinnis, Drew, Rich, Stacom, Hichtman, Fallaher and Bayless were in attendance. After addresses by several of these gentlemen, the scholars sang solos and choruses, and read compositions. Then, to the pianoforte accompaniment of Miss Godwin, an interesting calisthenic exhibition was given. The general excellence of the exercises bore strong testimony to the fidelity of Miss Rutherford, who has had charge of the school but little more than a year.

Collision on the East River.—The schooner *Caroline*, of Virginia, loaded with 1,450 bushels of lime, and bound for Tom's River, N. J., while going down the East River between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, was run into by the ferry-boat *Metropolis*, of the Wall-street Ferry. The ferry-boat struck the schooner near the bow, and the latter immediately filled and sunk. There were two men on board the vessel, named Samuel Piersons and John B. Irons. Irons saved himself by grasping the rudder of the ferry-boat, but Piersons was drowned, and his body has not yet been recovered. The schooner was about 50 tons burden, and, with her cargo, was valued at nearly $2,000. It is alleged that the accident occurred through the recklessness of the pilot of the ferry-boat, although, in extenuation, he says that he whistled an alarm before they came in collision, and backed his boat. The ferry-boat was but slightly injured.

The Fourth Ward Mission.—The first anniversary of the Fourth Ward Mission was held last evening in the Baptist Church corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, Mr. Wilson G. Hunt presiding. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Armitage and others made addresses, which were interspersed with music by the children, and a collection was taken up.

Lectures by Dr. Scudder.—This evening, Dr. Scudder gives his lecture on Hindoo Pantheism and Boston Transcendentalism at the Cooper Institute. We understand that arrangements have been made to accommodare about four hundred more persons.

Mrs. Blunt's Readings.—Mrs. Ellen Key Blunt will give a series of Poetical Readings this evening. at Clinton Hall, before the Mercantile Library Association.

Another Union League.—Union League Club No. 18 is about to be formed in the Ninth Ward.

Fires.

IN DUTCH-STREET.

At 10½ o'clock, last night, an alarm for the Seventh District was caused by a fire at No. 3 Dutch-street, occupied by Shepherd & Co. as a clock and *papier mache* manufactory. The fire originated among some clock frames piled in the hall-way, and was extinguished with about $100 damage, which is supposed to be covered by insurance. The attempt was, in all probability, an incendiary one.

IN MONROE-STREET.

Yesterday morning an accidental fire took place on the second floor of No. 5 Monroe-street, in the apartments of Daniel McNulty, who lost his furniture, valued at $150. and also $100, which was in bank bills under the bed. The building, owned by Mr. Kerrigan, was damaged to the extent of $500; insured.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

James Southward, an Englishman, 48 years of age, fell down a flight of stairs in the house No. 282 West Sixteenth-street, on Wednesday night, and sustained such severe internal injuries that his death resulted almost instantly. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest.... The same Coroner investigated the circumstances attending the death of Richard Barry, a middle-aged Irishman, who slipped on the ice and struck his head so forcibly that he expired yesterday in consequence. Deceased was an itinerant musician, and a man of good reputation.... Louis Beilstein, a child three years of age, fell from the third-story window of the house No. 302 East Twelfth-street, and was instantly killed. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest.

THE ALLEGED WIFE MURDER.

In the case of Mrs. Scott, whose death is alleged to have been caused by violence at the hands of her husband, no inquest has as yet been held. Coroner Gamble will investigate the circumstances of the case today. There are no very serious marks of violence upon the person of the deceased, and as her health had been delicate for a long time, it is not unlikely that her death may have been the result of natural causes. Her remains still lie at her late residence in Forty-fifth-street, near Eleventh-avenue. Scott is still in custody, awaiting the result of the inquest.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.

Last evening the Harbor Police arrested at the Quarantine grounds, Charles C. Cooper, a corporal of the United States steam-frigate *Brooklyn*, who is charged with having caused the death of George Rudder, a sailor on board the steamer. On the afternoon of Nov. 7, 1859, Rudder had been punished for some misdemeanor, and was placed afterwards under the charge of Cooper. It is alleged the latter gagged and treated the unfortunate sailor in such a manner that he died a few hours afterwards. Coroner Robert Helshelwood, of Richmond County, held an inquest on the body, and the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was, that Rudder died through the brutal treatment of Cooper. He was locked up in the First Ward station-house.

RECKLESS SHOOTING IN THE STREET.

An encounter occurred yesterday afternoon in Grand-street. near Willett, between Francis Duffy, the keeper of a dance-house in the Seventh Ward, and James McCarty, a young man alleged to be somewhat dissolute in habits. Duffy, it is said, suspected McCarty of having been too intimate with Mrs. Duffy and attempted to chastise him. He defended himself obstinately, however, and after the exchange of a few blows, Duffy drew a revolver and discharged four shots at his antagonist. None of them took effect, either upon McCarty or upon the bystanders. Officer Boyd, of the Thirteenth Precinct, finally arrested the belligerents, and took them before Justice Steers, but as neither could be induced to make a complaint, both were discharged. This is not the first shooting affray in which Duffy has been a principal, he having about a year ago endeavored to shoot John Carpenter, a noted Ward politician.

AN EXPENSIVE STEW.

Hugh Murray, who lives in Forty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue, on Tuesday evening went into the oyster-cellar of Bernard Kerby, which is near his residence, and ordered an oyster stew. After eating it he fell asleep, and upon awaking was surprised to find the saloon closed up and himself a prisoner, minus $79 which was in his pocket when he entered the premises. By dint of violent beating he broke through the door, and upon emerging into the street told his story to the police, who sought diligently for Kerby, unsuccessfully, however, until Wednesday evening, when he was apprehended in the Sixth Ward. Justice Connolly held him to answer a charge of larceny.

CHEAP SAUSAGES.

Charles Fry and Frederick J. Wiegand, Germans, were apprehended yesterday as they were peddling Boulogna sausages at a very cheap rate through the streets of the Sixth Ward. It was ascertained that the sausages and other articles, valued in the aggregate at $20, had been stolen from the butcher's store of Adrian J. Horn, No. 499 Pearl-street, to which entrance had been obtained by forcing the front door. Justice Connolly held the prisoners to answer a charge of burglary.

A CLOTHING STORE PILLAGED.

On the night of the 29th ultimo, the clothing establishment of Vogel Brothers, No. 309 Third-avenue, was broken into and $1,470 worth of property stolen. Officers Arnoux and Loudon, of the Eighteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested a young man named Owen Farley on suspicion of having committed the burglary, as a coat was found in the store on the morning subsequent to its perpetration, which Mr. Vogel recognized as one that he had sold the accused. Farley was held for examination by Justice Kelly.

HIGHWAYMEN.

Early on Wednesday morning a gentleman was passing through Third-avenue, near One hundred and ninth-street, when three men met him and demanded his money, which he delivered, rather than his life. Soon after he met a Twelfth Precinct Policeman, to whom he related the occurrence, and in his company entered a car to come down town. As they anticipated, the three alleged highwaymen entered the same car after it had gone a few blocks, but got out again at Sixty-fifth-street, and went into Conrad's Hotel. The officer then called two other Policemen, and with their aid succeeded in arresting James Henry and Edward Harris. The third man, however, knocked down Officer Gahen with a slung shot and escaped. The prisoners were taken before Justice Brownell and committed on a charge of highway robbery. A set of burglars' instruments was found in their possession.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Graham Home.—The anniversary exercises at this Institution took place yesterday afternoon, in the "Home" Chapel, when addresses suitable to the occasion were made, and the annual and financial reports were presented. This institution was established and endowed by the late Augustus Graham, and is intended as a Home for aged women who are reduced in circumstances, and who have, in early life, had the advantages of education and enjoyed the comforts of life. There is now in the treasury an excess over the expenditures of the last year of more than $2,000. The year previous showed an excess of $1,000, and during the year just passed the expenses of the management have been reduced about $400. The average number of inmates is 50. There were, during the past year, five deaths—the youngest of the deceased was 74 years of age, and the oldest 90 years. Five persons were admitted during the year.

Board of Supervisors.—An adjourned meeting of the Board was held yesterday. A resolution was adopted, protesting against the passage of a bill now before the Legislature to tax the City and County for the salaries of Gas-meter Inspectors. The Clerk was directed to notify the Legislature of the action taken by the Board. Another resolution was adopted remonstrating against the passage of an act providing for a clerk to take testimony in the County Court. The special object of the meeting was to consider the report in favor of applying to the Legislature for power to raise the necessary money to pay for a County building, but there being a small attendance the subject was laid over till Feb. 2, to which time the Board adjourned.

Water Rents.—The receipts for water rents during the last week amounted to $1,683 33. At a recent test trial of the pumping-engine of the Water Works, the machinery was found fully capable of performing the work required under the contract.

City Court Calendar for This Day.—Nos. 48, 9, 12, 52, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 80, 10, 31, 58, 62, 79.

LITERARY AND ART ITEMS.

A topographical and historical album of the campaign in Italy is being at present prepared at the French War Office. This great work, to be published by order of the Emperor, contains topographic plans and views of the various fields of battle of the two armies. In order to make the work as complete as possible, the Minister of War requested of the Austrian Government to give him the official documents relative to the Austrian army. The Emperor of Austria hastened to accede to the request, and Marshal Hess was commissioned to prepare the documents. The choice of Marshal Hess indicates the importance attached by the Austrian Government to the communication. In fact, the documents supplied by Marshal Hess are of great historical interest, and cast a new light on the campaign of 1859, showing the importance of the measures adopted by the Austrian Government, and, consequently, the talent displayed by the French Generals and the bravery of the officers and soldiers. The Emperor is said to be well pleased with these documents, and has expressed his satisfaction to Marshal Hess.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes: "The success of the *Cornhill Magazine*, No. 1, has been quite without parallel in the records of magazine sales. I am afraid to repeat the figure to which reports, which I should have considered *à priori* well-founded, carry the sale. The first imprint, at all events, was speedily exhausted, and I am quite prepared to hear of a *bona fide* sale of more than 60,000 copies of the first number. I may say that report almost doubles this figure. The advertisements of the number alone must have gone a long way towards paying its expenses. When I tell you that these include a salary of £350 a month to Mr. Thackeray, you will see they must be enormous as compared with anything hitherto known in the experience of periodicals."

The best news which has come from France, during the week, says the *Literary Gazette*, is to the effect that efforts are being made (a rather vague assertion) to give liberal opinions some chance of a hearing. A new daily paper, entitled *Le Progrès*, has appeared at Lyons. It has a most efficient staff of editors and contributors, and promises well in every respect. The only fear is, that should it fulfill the promise of its programme in the first three or four numbers, it will be too good to live long. Another noticeable fact is the purchase of the *Courrier de Paris*—not by M. de Girardin, as has been stated, but by the Comte d'Haussonville.

Among books in preparation, or in the press, to be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., are some of great interest. Sir John Bowring himself is preparing for them a new work on China; the concluding volume of Mr. Muir's learned and original "Life of Mahomet" is in the press; and the fifth and concluding volume of Mr. Ruskin's "Modern Painters" is in preparation. Sir James Prior, the biographer of Burke and Goldsmith, has in the press a life, with selections from the manuscript anecdotes of Edward Malone, the Shakespeare commentator.

The forthcoming novels of Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. include the new romance of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Disraeli, says the London *Court Circular*, was, the other night, descanting upon readers at a party of the *literati* given by Gladstone. The right honorable gentleman divided them into four classes: The first he compared to an hour-glass, their reading being as the sand—it runs in and out and leaves not a vestige behind. A second class, he said, resembled a sponge—which imbibed everything, and returns it in nearly the same state only a little dirtier. A third class he likened to a jelly-bag—which allows all that is pure to pass away, and retains only the refuse and the dregs. The fourth class he compared to the slaves in the diamond mines of Golconda, who, casting aside all that is worthless, preserve only the pure gems.

Mr. William Blades, who has been engaged for some time past in preparing a memoir on the life and labors of Caxton, has discovered a small publication of our first printer, hitherto unnoticed by all bibliographers. It is a broadside, and remarkable as the first broadside printed in the English language. Mr. Blades discovered it lurking in Lord Spencer's copy of the *Pylgremage of the Sowle*, translated into English from the French of Guillaume de Guilleville, and printed by Caxton in the year 1483.

Lord Normanby has issued a pamphlet of fifty pages, entitled "The Congress and the Cabinet." The noble Lord is laboring under great dissatisfaction and distrust of the present Cabinet. He thinks the joint superintendence of foreign affairs by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell is a fatal arrangement; and he says he has been induced to break silence by the notion entertained that Lord Palmerston is about to send himself to the Congress.

A pension of £50 a year has been granted to Mrs. Janet Taylor, an authoress whose works are well known to, and are appreciated by, the mercantile marine. Mrs. Taylor is the authoress of an *Epitome of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, Improved Lunar Tables, Planisphere of the Stars, Hand-book to the Local Marine Board Examinations, Guide to the use of Maury's Charts*, &c. In fact, she is the Mrs. Somerville of the marine world.

By a curious coincidence, the Messrs. Longman and Mr. Murray are commencing about the same time people's editions of two works of Thomas Moore's. The Messrs. Longman announce in ten monthly parts at a shilling each, *Moore's Memoirs, Journals, and Correspondence*, edited by Lord John Russell; while Murray is issuing shilling monthly instalments of Moore's *Life of Byron*, to be completed in nine parts.

A marble bust of the late Lady Morgan, by the French sculptor Charles d'Angers, has been accepted from her executors by the trustees of the National Gallery. A portrait bust of Grace Darling, the heroine of the wreck of the *Forfarshire* steamship, has also been lately bequeathed to the National Gallery.

Messrs. James Hogg & Sons are preparing for publication an elaborate work, to be entitled "The Queens of Society." It will comprise a series of memoirs of the most celebrated women during the last two centuries in England and France. The same publishers announce in three volumes "The Twickenham Tales," by a Society of Novelists.

The volume which has been looked forward to with so much curiosity as revealing in a certain measure the extent or nature of Mr. W. H. Wills' direct contributions to *Household Words*, was to be published on January 15, by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. It is entitled *Old Leaves gathered from Household Words*.

The beautiful and picturesque residence, Newstead Abbey, formerly the abode of Lord Byron, and recently in the occupation of the late Col. Wildman, will shortly be brought to the hammer. The sale will take place in London some time in May or June next.

The arrangements for the Great Musical Festival in Glasgow are nearly completed, and are on a scale of magnificence never before attempted in Scotland. Among the principal vocalists are Novello, Dolby, Reeves, Weiss, Lockey and Winn. The orchestra comprises the names of Blagrove, Ratten, Lazarus, Harper—in fact, sixty members of the London Philharmonic Society.

Among the announcements of Messrs. Saunders and Otley, London, is one of a new species of composition, "*Goethe in Strasburg*, a dramatic novel, by H. Noel Humphreys." We have had dramatic poems in abundance and superabundance, but a dramatic novel is something new.

The *Morning Chronicle*, which has been long a foundling hospital for any stray cause that wanted an organ, and was rich enough to pay for one, under the imposing name of a London daily paper, is now the property, of parties whose main object it will be to preach peace between France and England.

Mr. Walter Thornbury, for many years the art critic of the London *Athenæum*, has resigned his post. Among his reasons for doing so may be suggested the extremely cold and cutting reception which his popular book on Spain received at the editorial hands.

The political correspondence of the Count de Chambord, otherwise Henri V., is announced by M. Decq, Brussels. The book, described as an "Etude politique," is to consist of letters written between the years 1841-1859.

Mr. Murray, of London, announces as forthcoming a translation of Frederick Bastiat's *Harmonies of Political Economy*, together with a notice of the life and writings of the author, by Patrick James Stirling, author of *The Philosophy of Trade*.

A Mrs. Byrne is the authoress of the interesting volume of *Flemish Interiors* and other works, and from whose pen the new volume, entitled *Under-currents Overlooked*, is announced as "just ready," by Mr. Bentley.

A Munich letter announces that the King of Bavaria has just appointed Baron Liebig President of the Academy of Sciences, in place of the venerable M. Tiersch, who resigned the office on account of his great age.

Mr. E. T. Whitfield, the London Unitarian bookseller, is publishing a new shilling edition of "John Milton's Last Thoughts on the Trinity," extracted from his "Treatise on Christian Doctrine."

Mr. Hotten, of London, has in the press a volume of "Political Sketches," by Mr. J. Hollingshead, author of "Under Bow Bells," and which, like that work, is a collection of papers from *Household Words*.

Mr. Stocqueler, of London, has been succeeded as editor of the *United Service Gazette*, by Col. Addison, the author of various works, among which is a comparatively recent one on Life in India.

The large picture of the "Battle of Trafalgar," by Turner, in the Painted Hall at Greenwich Hospital, has been lately repaired by Mr. John Bentley, under the inspection of C. Stanfield, Esq., R. A.

Miss Agnes Strickland, the authoress of the *Lives of the Queens of England*, has in the press a small volume entitled *Old Friends and New Acquaintances*.

The *Athenæum* recommends Government to send a naturalist with the expedition to China. We know very little of the Fauna and Flora of Northern China.

Messrs. J. W. Parker & Sons have just published a ninth edition, revised and enlarged, of Dean Trench's admirable little work *On the Study of Words*.

The Messrs. Blackwood have just issued Mr. Laurence Oliphant's eagerly-expected *Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan*.

Mr. Charles Kean and Mrs. Kean spent Christmas at Adare Manor, the princely residence of the Earl and Countess of Dunraven.

Mr. George Cruikshank presided recently at the annual meeting of the Bristol Temperance Association.

Mr. Thackeray has been spending his Christmas holidays among his friends in Paris.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

Mr. Raymond's Speech—Delivered at Albany, January 12.

The Meriden Convention—Full Report of the Manufacturers' Convention at Meriden, Conn.

The Non-Intercourse Bubble—Trade between North and South.

Political—Political Movements.

The Lawrence Calamity—Testimony taken at the Coroner's Inquest.

Washington Correspondence—Doings at the Capital.

The News—Semi-Weekly Record of the News.

How to Make Money.

Agricultural—Items for the Farmers.

Congress—Proceedings since Tuesday.

Editorials—Articles on Current Topics.

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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BOOTS AND SHOES, WATER-PROOF BOOTS, LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING, BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES, And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

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is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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To Proprietors of Steamboats, Canal Boats, Propellers, Barges, &c.—Make your decks tight and hulls sound and durable. Read the eight years' experience of Jacob Shurts, Proprietor of the Franklin Line of Propellers to New-York, via the Delaware and Raritan Canal: "Bound Brook, New-Jersey, Dec. 3, 1859. The undersigned having thoroughly tested the Bridgewater Paint for the last eight years, pronounces it the best mineral paint now in use for the hulls and decks of vessels, for durability, elasticity and economy. JACOB SHURTS, Proprietor of Franklin Line, Raritan Canal." Dépôt No. 72 Maiden-lane, New-York. Orders received for roofing at No. 421 Broadway.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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Train up a Child in the Way he should go.—The government, education and proper training of children, in a lecture by Prof. FOWLER, TO-NIGHT, in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Private examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Leslie—Digby.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 19, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, William M. Leslie, Esq., to Marion, daughter of the late J. C. Digby, Esq., of Canada West.

Holmes—Dean.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, by Rev. E. O. Flagg, W. Albert Holmes to Sarah L., daughter of Robt. W. Dean, Esq.

DIED.

Bell.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 18, Caroline, wife of Edward R. Bell, and daughter of the late Henry Farnum, of Philadelphia.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 1 P. M., without further notice.

Smith.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 19, Louisa Fuller, wife of Adon Smith, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 167 Madison av., Saturday afternoon, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Bryan.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 19, Mrs. Margaret Bryan, aged 68 years and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her sons, Daniel, Cornelius, Jeremiah and William, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 283 Elizabeth-st., on Saturday, at 12 o'clock M. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

Denison.—In this City, on Thursday morning, after a long illness, Phœbe F., widow of Wm. Alfred Denison, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th av. and 28th st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

Spier.—In this City, on Wednesday night, Jan. 18, Ann Eliza, wife of Thomas H. Spier, and daughter of Alexander Clark, in the 32d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Central M. E. Church, in 7th-av., below 14th st., this (Friday) afternoon, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Sharp.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 19, Hannah Sharp, aged 77 years, 3 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Jacob Sharp, Esq., No. 126 West 21st-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Southward.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 18, suddenly, James E. J. Southward, a native of Bath, England, in the 48th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, Charles F. Southward, No. 86 Madison-st. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ London and Bath, England, papers please copy.

Hoffman.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 19, at his residence, No. 32 West 12th st., Samuel Hoffman, in the 81st year of his age.

The time of funeral will be noticed in Saturday's papers.

Kellogg.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 19, Joseph Kellogg, in the 20th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place on Sunday next, at 10 A. M., at the Greene-st. M. E. Church. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Elwell.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, Geo. H. Simonson, son of Charles F. and Elmira M. Elwell, aged 3 years, 11 months and 29 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 7 Lafayette-av. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Ostrom.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday night, Jan. 18, of scarlet fever, Maggie Louisa, youngest daughter of Capt. Wm. B. Ostrom, aged 2 years, 3 months and 8 days.

Her funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, Hewes-st., near Bedford-av., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 P. M.

Hiscox.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 18, of scarlet fever, Henry, only son of W. H. and Emma Hiscox, aged 5 years, 2 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 293 Cumberland-st.

Wright.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 19, Thomas Wright, late of Nottingham, England, aged 25 years and 1 month.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, from his late residence, Washington, southeast corner of Fulton-av.

Fleeman.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, Lucy Elizabeth, eldest child of William H. and Lucy Ann Fleeman, aged 5 years, 5 months and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Mark's Church, corner of South 5th and 4th sts., on Friday, Jan. 20, at 2½ P. M.

Herbert.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, Mary Ann, wife of Frederick H. Herbert.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 127th-st., near 4th-av., without further notice.

Carmichael.—At Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., after a lingering illness, John Carmichael, in the 51st year of his age.

Bryant.—On board steamship *De Soto*, on Thursday, Jan. 19, at 4 A. M., of consumption, John W. Bryant, of Boston, aged 21 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 31, Jan. 19, 1860.

43, 13, 72, 6, 35, 37, 54, 28, 7, 11, 27, 71.

Class No. 32, Jan. 19, 1860.

11, 62, 65, 56, 3, 15, 72, 31, 78, 38, 43, 21, 1.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 19, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

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J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR AND IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, FOR THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

From Rev. Mr. Cronk, General Agent of "American Bible Union."

Office No. 350 Broome-st., New-York, Jan. 18, 1860.

Dr. J. R. Stafford—*My Dear Sir:* Having been for some time troubled with an affection of the Throat and Right Lung, which becoming somewhat serious, I was induced through the recommendation of a friend to try your Olive Tar and Iron and Sulphur Powders. Under the influence of these Remedies, I am happy to say, the difficulties have been entirely removed.

Respectfully yours, D. W. C. CRONK.

Read the following from D. A. Mitchell, Esq., a retired Banker.

Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, Jan. 8, 1859.

Dr. Stafford—*Dear Sir:* For the last three years I have suffered from "BRONCHITIS," gradually getting worse. I seriously thought of spending the Winter and Spring in the South, but I have used your Olive Tar and Iron and Sulphur Powders, and am *Cured*.

Your Remedies had been frequently recommended to me by the Messrs. Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, and other friends who had used them; but as I always relied on my physician, I could not be persuaded to try any experiment, until I got so bad that it was with difficulty that I could speak, or even swallow my food. As a last resort, however, and with little faith, (as I frankly admit,) I tried them. The effect was magical! *The relief immediate.* In a week or ten days after commencing their use, the contrast between my feelings *then* and *formerly* was so great, that I considered myself cured. All the inflammation and swelling about my throat is *entirely gone*, and a considerable time has since elapsed, and I have had no return of my complaint.

I have recently applied your Olive Tar to a bad Sprain, and found that I was cured in a very short time.

I feel it not only a pleasure, but a *duty* to make this admission to you, and in recommending the use of your remedies as I have done, and shall continue to do, I feel that I am doing "Good service," and contributing to the relief of suffering humanity.

Very truly yours, D. A. MITCHELL.

The following editorial, written by Rev. Dr. Leonard, editor of the "Exeter (N. H.) News Letter," is taken from that paper of April 2:

Dr. J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar.—As this is the season for Colds and Pulmonary difficulties, we would again call the attention of sufferers to this invaluable remedy. We have used it over a year, and have great confidence in its efficacy as a remedy for the cures for which it is prescribed. We have also used Dr. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders, and have great confidence in them as a tonic, imparting to the system generally *strength and vigor*. We have tested both, and know that there is not the slightest touch of quackery or imposture connected with them. They are compounded by a practical and scientific chemist, and made conformable to an accurate knowledge of physiology.

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Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle, or 75 cents by mail, post-paid; Powders, $1 a package, and no charge for postage. For $1 50, in money or stamps, a bottle of Olive Tar and a package of Powders will be sent free by mail. Address THE OLIVE TAR CO., No. 315 Broadway, New-York.

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J. R. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT

is prepared by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil. For all of the ACHES AND PAINS that human flesh is heir to, it is without equal. RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SPRAINS, pain in the side or breast, sore throat, &c., yield to a few applications. Beware of counterfeits, and buy none but BURDSALL'S original article. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

Our daily mails abundantly prove that the demand for the paper continues, having received

NINETEEN HUNDRED NEW SUBSCRIBERS SINCE THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER:

"NEW-YEAR'S" SERMON BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

FLORENCE, BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Mr. Douglas' Speech—Its Effect—The attack of Senators Davis, Clay, Green and Gwin, upon Senator Douglas and his reply—He has widened the breach between himself and the South—Mr. Gartrell and Pugh's Disunion Speeches—Excitement in the House, by our special

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

THE ITALIAN CONRESS—THE PRESENT HOUR.

EDITORIALS: THE TWO-FOLD NATURE OF CHRIST.

Comments on Mr. Beecher's views on this subject, as expressed in a recent sermon.

MI-LORD AND HIS SERVANT IN THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

The European Gentleman apparently ignorant of the Customs of Society—His motive looks suspicious of an attempt to test Dr. Cheever's principles—If so, its signal Failure—The Law with regard to Church Members.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT—announced and defended by Mr. O'Conor.

The Merchants' new Medium of Advertising at the South—Mr. O'Conor on Higher Law—Mr. O'Conor on the Constitution—Mr. O'Conor's Admiration of the Principles and Logic of Messrs. Phillips, Garrison and Foster—But Disagrees with their Premises—Mr. O'Conor Hazards the Union.

THE TESTIMONY OF AMERICAN CHURCHES AGAINST SLAVERY.

More than one Church in this Country which makes Slaveholding a Disciplinable Offence—The Denominations of Such.

A FEW LAST WORDS ON MR. BROOKS AND HIS MAN.

A continuation of last week's article.

DISUNION THE RUIN OF THE SOUTH.

Mr. Jacob Barker thinks so from his recent speech in New-Orleans—Mr. Barker's Personal Recollections of Popular Excitements Commended to Union-saving Merchants of New-York.

DEATH OF MACAULAY.

AN EXILE FROM ALABAMA.

Northern Men Driven from the South in Armies—The Case of Dr. Case—A Hard Case—Southern Opinion of Northern Teachers.

German Union—Tendencies toward Union—Attitude of Prussia in this Respect—Increase of the Army—What the Prussian has and what it lacks—Reforms in Prussia—The King; his health—The Hopes of the Future—And Sketches of the Characters of the Prince Regent and other Powers.

FROM OUR GERMAN CORRESPONDENT.

The great American Institution of Volunteer Soldiery in England—The London Papers on John Brown—The French Press not Free—Mr. Spurgeon's change from Surrey Music Hall to Exeter Hall—Signor Mortara in London—Sympathy for him in high quarters—News from the Spaniards and Moors at Gibraltar—Weather.

FROM OUR ENGLAND CORRESPONDENT.

WHAT MAKES THE GREAT STATUES.

Criticisms on Powers' Greek Slave and Palmer's White Captive.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

MINISTERIAL AND CHURCH REGISTER.

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GENERAL NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

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RED-TAPEISM.

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

THE MULATTO POET OF CUBA.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA.

KINDNESS VS. BRUTALITY.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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SHORT-HAND REPORTING.

A. F. WARBURTON, (late Roberts & Warburton,) formerly connected with the *Times'* staff of Reporters, will continue the business of Law Reporting and Short-hand Writing, in all its departments. Having engaged the services of several competent Reporters, he is prepared to execute, promptly and accurately, all orders, however urgent, that may be intrusted to him. Office No. 117 Nassau-st.

THE GYNECIAN SANATORIUM, ESPECIALLY INSTITUTED FOR LADIES,

Is now ready for the reception of patients. The institution is delightfully located on the eastern bank of the Hudson, and so situated as to afford all the advantages of both country and City life, and is provided with every facility for treatment, while its attractions for pleasurable and healthful recreation are unsurpassed. Apply to Drs. ELMER & CAMPBELL, Office No. 81 West 33d-st.

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JAMES T. ROBERTS (late Roberts & Warburton) and EDWARD F. UNDERHILL, both formerly connected with the *Times* staff of Reporters, have formed a copartnership for the purpose of prosecuting the business of reporting in short hand in the Courts and elsewhere. Any orders intrusted to them will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Office No. 41 Park-row, Room 6.

REMOVAL.

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO. Have removed to their new store, Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway.

New-York, Jan. 2, 1860.

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Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York. THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

R. B. COLEMAN & SON HAVE OPENED THE EUTAW HOUSE, in Baltimore.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Sunday Theatres, "Sacred Concerts" and Beer Gardens.

The New-York Sabbath Committee have made another important issue, in a document of 24 pages, with the above title. Sunday news-crying having been suppressed, and the Sunday liquor traffic greatly checked, the records of the Police Department are cited to show the beneficent influence on public morals of the reform already effected.

It appears that the arrests for crime and disorder, which were an average of twenty-five per cent. more on Sundays than on Tuesdays during a period of eighteen months, when the Sunday liquor shops were open, have been fifty per cent. more on Tuesdays than on Sundays during the five months from July to December, when they have been generally closed, showing an absolute change of seventy-five per cent. on the side of good morals; or compared with the ratio formerly existing, a relative change of ninety per cent., the actual arrests having been 3,357, instead of 4,220, had the proportionate excess of Sunday crime continued. At the same time there has been a steady diminution of arrests on Tuesdays, equal to about twenty per cent., as the result of Sabbath sobriety.

The question is then discussed as to the source of the existing drunkenness and crime on the Sabbath; and it is traced, in part, to the system of Sunday theatricals, "sacred concerts," and beer gardens, which has continued without interruption, under false pretences, while a kindred evil has been mostly abated. This system is, then, unmasked. A dozen of the advertisements which appear in every Sunday issue of the *Staats Zeitung* are translated from the German, and given in full. They consist of such plays as "The Changing Multiplication-Table;" "The Conversion of Temperance Madness; or, Before and After the Election;" "The Bewitched Prince; or, the Adventures of a Shoemaker," &c.; with amusements of "vaudevilles, operettas and farces;" "Dramatic, humorous singing, comical duetts, dances;" "Comedies, in four acts;" "Drollery, in five acts," &c., &c. The nunmber of these advertisements is stated to be from thirty to forty in each Sunday edition; while many do not advertise. Nearly all conceal their real character under the announcement of a "*sacred* concert." All of them supply lager beer; some of them announce "imported wines;" and one of them informs the reader that "those who want to get *a brick in the hat*, may come." There are few of them where "*a brick in the hat*" cannot be found.

Some of these theatres and gardens will contain one or two thousand people; and they are usually thronged on Sunday afternoon and night—from 15,000 to 30,000 guests frequenting them on a single Sabbath. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually expended for entrance and lager—enabling the proprietors to pay enormous rents, while "contributing to swell the taxes for legitimate business for the support of pauperism and crime, but freed from the burdens thus cast on honest trade." The intoxicating nature of lager beer is argued from the facts that if it lacked that quality it would not be sold or bought; that instances of poverty and crime arising from its use are common; and that it produces *delirium tremens*; while instead of lessening the use of alcoholic liquors, it creates the appetite for them, as appears from the rapid increase of dram-shops in all our cities.

But, whatever may be its nature as an article of traffic, it has no claim to a monopoly of Sunday business, when our laws are opposed to all needless traffic on that day. If one set of traders may disregard the laws, others may, until competition may obliterate the Sabbath. Why should all honest and useful branches of commerce suspend their activities twenty-four hours in each week, and the Beer-Garden system secure a monopoly of the trade of fifty-two days in the year?

The guise of "sacred" performances, under which this system is continued, is shown to be false and delusive, intended as a cover for a "stupendous scheme of money-making and pleasure-seeking, at the expense of popular morality, in defiance of American public sentiment, and in contempt of the laws of God and man." A deserved rebuke is administered to the Presses which have lent themselves to the defense of a demoralizing business in the name of "civil and religious liberty;" perverting language and truth in their description of this question and in their "libels on the millions of men who cherish a reverence for the Bible, and the Sabbath, and the Great Author of both."

The document notices the fact that all the large cities of the West are infested with this system of Sunday theatricals and beer gardens; and that in Missouri a stringent law against it has passed the Legislature by a handsome majority.

The plea sometimes urged that this system should be tolerated because it is "a national custom," is thoroughly refuted. It is shown that it prevails mainly in the corrupt capitals of Europe, and even there under the protest of good men; so that it should be classed among national vices—only existing in grosser forms here than in Europe. But if it were a "national custom," it is claimed that it should hence no more be imported and naturalised than bull-baiting and cock fighting from Spain; the sports of the ring from England; the carnival from Italy; a polygamy from Turkey. Emigrants voluntarily choose our country for a home; they are welcomed to all the rights and privileges American citizens enjoy; they have no other burden than those we have imposed on ourselves." What more can be asked? More has been asked, and taken. This whole system of Sunday sports is of a sort that Americans never allowed to themselves—they cannot grant it to others without sacrificing vital principles, and paving the way for a wise government of law to succumb to a cosmopolitan mob." How are our "national customs" treated abroad? The ballot box, "Independence Day," freedom from passports and other "Yankee notions" must be left behind when the American goes to Europe. Having voluntarily placed himself under institutions differing from his own, he must acquiesce in the laws and usages he finds in vogue until he can change them, peaceably or forcibly, or until he can decently take himself away.

The sentiment is nearly universal among the American people that the Christian Sabbath is a sacred day. The laws of thirty-two States restrain needless labor and vicious public amusements. Almost the entire church-going community, comprising the bulk of orderly citizens, are aggrieved by a systematic perversion of the day into a mere carnival of sensuous pleasure. So general is this sentiment as to be regarded as a *national conviction*. It is entitled to respect on that ground, whatever may be the merits of the question; and until public sentiment is revolutionized and our Sunday laws repealed, whatever customs offend the one and violate the other should be forborne. The system of Sunday theatricals does both, and should be suppressed.

The influence of holiday pastimes and vicious pleasures on the character of a nation is illustrated by the condition of Mexico, where they have produced utter demoralization; according to a recent writer, her devotion of the Sabbaths, and some sixty other days in the year, to pastime and dissipation, making of the Mexican Republic "a weak, demoralized, and decaying nation."

The question as to the constitutionality and adequacy of our Sunday laws is discussed, and the fallacy of claiming protection for immoral sports under the clause of the Constitution which "prohibits any preference to be given by law to the opinions of one religious sect over another," is exposed—the omitted clause being quoted which provides that "the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State;" the very thing that is done by the system of iniquity which certain journals defend in the name of "religious freedom!" "Religious liberty" and "freedom of conscience" are guaranteed by the Constitution; irreligious license and freedom of passion are hemmed in and hedged about by constitutions and laws, human and divine. Should it be found that immoralities have come into being more formidable and unblushing than existing statutes contemplated, and requiring more adequate penalties, the confidence is expressed that legislative action will be promptly taken for their suppression.

The German sentiment on this question is claimed to be more generally in sympathy with American views than would be inferred from the boldness with which a comparatively few skeptical and radical immigrants prosecute and advocate this system of Sunday profanations. The Roman Catholic Lutheran, German Reformed and other Christian bodies are opposed to it; as are the great body of the German people away from our great cities. And the demonstration of 1,500 Germans at the Cooper Institute is cited as proof that even here there is too much self-respect and moral principle among vast numbers of that nationality to tolerate a system felt to be a reproach and a scandal to the German name.

We have given but a meagre outline of a document that is entitled, both by the practical importance of its topics and the manner of their discussion, to a careful perusal. As in all the public papers of the Sabbath Committee, the appeal is made to the good sense of the community, and not to prejudice or passion. As before, so we trust in this instance, all right-minded men will stand by that prudent and energetic Committee in carrying out a reform demanded by consistency, decency and Christian morality.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time," may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Suites. Also Pailliasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish truth give her a call, at No. 251 2d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIvate family, by two respectable young girls, sisters; one as a first rate cook; understands soups, game and pastry; understands French cooking; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; the other as an excellent waitress, or as waitress and light chambermaid; both wish to go together if they can be suited; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 2 6 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork, and to do waiting in a small family, or would assist in washing and ironing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference given. Call at southeast corner West 34th-st and 7th-av., No. 323. Entrance in 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SCOTCH PROTestant girls, situations; one as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; and the other as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing; prefer to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 258 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, and baker of bread and pastry; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; understands her business well; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 23 Prince-st., between Mott and Elizabeth. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL AMERICAN young woman a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; has had large experience among children; is also very useful about a house, as ladies' maid, &c.; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; does no washing; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; pastries, pies, puddings, meats, soups, poultry of all kinds, jellies and blanc mange; has lived in first-class families; can be seen at No. 28½ 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do all the cooking only; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 140 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook and assist in washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business. The best of reference given. She will be seen for two days at No. 113 St. Mark's place, in the basement.

WANTED—BY A NEAT RESPECTABLE GERman woman, a situation as first-class cook—both meat and pastry; will assist in the washing; can be highly recommended; will be found an excellent domestic. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class laundress; can produce unexceptionable references from the best families in the States; can flute, mangle and clear starch, and has always given satisfaction to her employers. Can be seen at No. 28½ 4th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; both situations she is capable of filling, and can produce the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 146 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer, chamberwork, waiting or laundress, or general housework; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; no objections to country; good reference. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A TRUSTWORthy, economical and highly recommended girl, as cook and laundress or general servant; is a good cook and most superior washer and ironer; very willing, obliging and neat. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 70 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the bakery, between the hours of 10 and 4, for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is a first class laundress, understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid, waitress, or fine laundress, in a private family; understands the duties of each; City reference. Call at No. 101 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in the toy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; can do all kinds of meats, fish, game and poultry, soups and desserts, and vegetables; wages $8. Can be seen at No. 28½ 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care and management of children; can come well recommended. Call, for two days, at No. 61 East 22d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY OR country as first class cook, or cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid and to do housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 62 6th av.

WANTED—FOR AN AMERICAN GIRL WHO IS fully capable of filling any situation, a place in a genteel private family as chambermaid and waitress. Call, or address, Mrs. BLAKE, No. 96 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, front room, 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress or to do light chamberwork; would take care of an old lady if required; would go to sew by the day or month. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; wishes to go in a respectable private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 425 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as companion to a lady, or governess to children. Salary no object. References exchanged. Call at No. 174 West 21st-st., from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a competent seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; best City reference. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House 8th st. between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a young single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and this country; is a most competent groom and trusty driver; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Call or address B. C., No. 196 East 14th st., where he can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Scotchman, in a private family, who has had twenty years' experience; understands horsemanship thoroughly, having been trained in one of the head riding schools in England; lived with some of the best families in the City; best of City reference given. Address F. D., No. 66½ Carmine-st., near Bedford.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family or boarding-house by a middle aged Protestant man who understands his business perfectly; is not long in this country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; is tidy and clean in his habits, and has no incumbrance; can be seen for two days at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can bring the best of recommendations for sobriety, industry, honesty and capability. Address M. A., at C. Waters' saddlery store, No. 840 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as coachman; is a good and careful driver, and keeps all things in good order, is accommodating and obliging; can take care of a vegetable garden; is a good milker; has good reference. Address, for two days, C. W., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WANT SITUAtions together in a private family as waiter and cook; the woman understands all kinds of soups jellies, made dishes, game, pastry, and both understand their business as their reference will certify. Address C. H., No. 803 Broadway corner 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objections to work in a garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches. Can be seen for two days, at No. 1 022 Broadway. J. EARLY.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business; he will be highly recommended as to honesty, capability and sobriety. Call or address F. M., No. 74 West 22d-st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, FROM CANAda, a situation in a wholesale or retail hat, fur and straw goods house, as salesman. Best references given. Has had six years' experience. Address R. W. W., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a respectable young man; country preferred; has good City reference for experience, honesty and sobriety. Apply, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER, A SITUATION in a wholesale house (hardware preferred); is a young man, single, and refers to his present employers. Address H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, BY A steady, respectable Protestant man; he perfectly understands his business, and can give good City reference; wages no object. Address A. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; will do general housework. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN somewhat acquainted at the West, to travel for a mercantile house. Refers to President Metropolitan Bank. Address J. M. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PORTER AND PACKER, a place in a clothing store; is a fair marker; good City reference. Address P. P., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN WHO has had five years' experience in this City and is fully competent desires a situation; would make his employer's interest his own. Can give the best City reference. Address B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, for one week.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE INEBRIATE'S FRIEND SOCIETY will hold a public meeting at their Hall, No. 151 Chatham-st., THIS EVENING, to further explain the object of the "Inebriate's Home," commencing at 7½ o'clock. At 8 o'clock there will be a business meeting. All who feel interested in the reclamation of the inebriate are invited to attend and hear. Good speaking and singing may be expected.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMAN'S Hospital will be held on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock M. at the institution, No 83 Madison av. Addresses will be made by distinguished clergymen, physicians and others. All friendly to the cause are invited.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GOOD DRUMMERS, enlisted men in one of our City regiments. They will be uniformed and their services paid for. For particulars apply at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts, on Saturday evening, Jan. 21, at 7½ o'clock. Must be over 19 years of age.

WANTED—TO GO TWENTY MILES UP THE Hudson, a woman to do general housework in the family of the advertiser, consisting of three persons; good wages will be given to a suitable person. Apply to W. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., basement, opposite Post office from 12 to 3

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO PROTESTANT laundresses, two nurses and seamstresses and two fine washers and ironers; highest wages paid and no charge if not suited. Apply, with reference, early, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., above 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR ENGLISH NURSE; must sew with Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, and have the best reference. Apply at No. 207 West 14th-st, between 4 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF PLEASING ADdress, to engage in an agency for an important enterprise, not incompatible with a minister's position. Address AGENCY, Box No 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE, IN A small family, at New-Brighton. A Protestant, with good recommendations, preferred. Apply at No. 32 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—MUST ATTEND TO chamberwork also, and come well recommended. Apply to No. 176 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE,
(With the over-string bass,)
The most graceful in form, and the best toned horizontal piano in the world.

The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery, are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability to supply, and for most of the time during the last year we have not had an instrument of this peculiar style to exhibit. This is the original shape of the Driggs patent, or violin piano, and it closely approximates, not only in the principles of its construction, but in its shape, to the violin,—"the most perfect because the most responsive instrument in the world." The case is a vibratory shell, free from all strain of the strings, and the oval shape retains more perfectly the vibratory circles, sustaining the tones with wonderful purity, and making the instrument more responsive and perfect. Warerooms No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
S. B. DRIGGS, Inventor and Patentee.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO
PIANOS.
WAREROOMS NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
one door below St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make at great bargains. Second hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

GREAT BARGAINS AT J. & C. FISCHER'S, No 856 Broadway, near 14th st. $170 for a large, round corner, 7-octave Piano, nearly new; another at $155; one 6⅔ at $150; one 6⅔ at $140. Melodeons, $35 and upwards, below cost. New Pianos, fully warranted, at moderate prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 59 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER, NO 155 WEST BROADWAY, near Canal-st., manufacturer of Pianos, unequaled in sweetness of tone, touch and workmanship, warranted for 3 years, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

TENOR.—AN EXPERIENCED SINGER AND FINE voice can be engaged for a church choir. Address E. P. R., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York
A pamphlet of information sent free.

FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY.—THE Managers of the Female Assistance Society have received the following donations since the commencement of the present season. It is desirable that subscriptions due in November) should be promptly paid, and those who have purposed in their hearts to give donations, will add greatly to the favor, by sending their contributions at their earliest possible convenience, as the calls are numerous and pressing at this season.

DONATIONS:

By Mrs. GALATIAN—James Lenox, Esq., $200; Mrs. M. L. J., $5, Mrs. Peleg Lefferts, $10; Mrs. Rutgers, $5; Mrs. Luquer, $5; Miss C. C. Woolsey, $2; Mr. Ricks, $2; from Mr. C. F. Hunter, 364 yards Canton flannel.

By Mrs SKIDMORE—Mr. F. F. Randolph, $20; Mrs. Thomas Smith, $2.

By Mrs. COCHRAN—John T. Johnston, Esq., $50; Wm. M. Halsted, Esq., $50; Mrs. James McBride, $50; Mrs. J. N. McLanahan, $10; A Friend, $25; Mr. Blair, $8; Office *Commercial Advertiser*, F. Wessels, Esq. $15.

By Mrs. OLIVER—Miss A. D. Hitchcock, $30; Miss Few, $10; Mrs. Chrystie, $10; Mr. E. S. West $10; Mr. H. F. Clark, $10; Mrs. Anson G. Phelps, Jr., $10.

By Mrs. TRUSLOW—Rutsen Suckley, Esq., $50.

By Mrs. GREEN—Mrs. Robert Jones, $3.

By Mrs. VAN WAGENEN—Mrs. Dr. H. M. Scudder, $5.

By Mrs. STOWE—Mrs. P., and Mrs. D., $10; Mrs. N. Talcott, $5; Miss S., $5.

By Mrs. WICKER—Mrs. George Martin, $2.

By Miss SHAW—Miss M. E. Dodge, $1.

Donations will be received by the Treasurer, No. 34 East 21st-st., either of the Managers, or at the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

TAYLOR'S SALOONS, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY.

Business Men will find the lower or Fountain Saloon a convenient, quiet and economical place to dine. The Bill of Fare is the largest in the City

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY—NO. 1 Wall-st.—Bank Note Engraving and Printing in every form promptly executed. All the modern improvements of value, with new designs and materials, and important safeguards, devised by this Company, to prevent counterfeiting and altering bills, are now offered. Drafts, bonds and certificates of all descriptions engraved and printed. R. S. OAKLEY, President.
JAS. T. SOUTTER, Vice-Pres't.
SAMUEL STILES, Treasurer.
J. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF TEA-TRAYS—At cost prices, all different patterns; some very rich, at the prices of common trays. A fine set of trays, $4; and everything in the house furnishing line, at cost, for a few days, as the stock is being closed out. Purchasers will do to their advantage by giving us a call, at the Golden Tea Kettle.
STEPH. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

HARDWARE.—WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR real estate at cash value, a good assortment of carpenter's tools, suitable for retail or for Western trade. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 114 *Times* office, giving description and location of property.

BILLIARDS.—GRIFFITH'S LATE IMPROVED Cushions and Tables can only be bought at his factory. Private houses and public rooms furnished at short notice. Second hand Tables for sale cheap.
W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
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FOR SALE.—A LARGE QUANTITY OF TIN roofing, metal gutters, tin leaders and iron shutters, all nearly new. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to SMITH & CRANE, No. 74 Wooster-st.

PERSONAL.

ANDREW J. THORP, WHO RESIDED AT Newark, N. J., 1835 to 1840, will please send his address to Box No. 111—(Address C.,)—Post-office, Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

KANSAS LANDS
FOR SALE.
"THE GARDEN OF THE WEST."
TO CAPITALISTS, EMIGRANTS, and all others wishing CHEAP HOMES and SAFE INVESTMENTS.
FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES
OF CHOICE LAND FOR SALE!

This Land has been selected with a *great deal of care*. It lies near to SETTLEMENTS and TIMBER. It is well WATERED by LIVING STREAMS or SPRINGS, and most of it is near where Railroads must soon pass.

It is *known* and *warranted* to be GOOD AGRICULTURAL LAND.

The INDUCEMENTS which KANSAS offers to settlers, and consequently to capitalists, are *better* and *greater* than anywhere else upon the Continent.

The climate is the most congenial and agreeable, being in the same latitude with Virginia and Kentucky. The crops are in no danger of being destroyed by late Spring or early Fall frosts.

The surface of the country is exceedingly beautiful and attractive. The soil is rich and enduring, and since the first settlement of the Territory, none of the crops have failed.

Everything grown North, together with much raised South, is produced here, and it is the BEST FRUIT COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

The Trade, Travel and Emigration into NEW-MEXICO, UTAH, PIKE'S PEAK, and all the inhabited Interior, with the great OVERLAND EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA, begins here, leaving a large amount of capital. No Northern State or Territory is thus happily situated.

The gold of PIKE'S PEAK and vicinity, which late developments have proved to exist in great abundance, will find its way into Kansas for produce, provisions and merchandise, aiding in its rapid development in population and wealth.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD, which the present Congress will undoubtedly put in motion, *must pass through Kansas*.

St. Louis, the best market west of Buffalo, reached by the Missouri and Kansas Rivers, with the great caravans of trade and emigration passing by different and diverging routes through the Territory, will afford a rich market for all the products of Kansas.

The great Emigration of the country is now setting thitherward.

This fine body of land, situated in desirable localities, and SELECTED FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION and WARRANTED TO BE GOOD FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, will be sold at from

TWO TO THREE DOLLARS PER ACRE

with almost a certainty that the large Emigration which is to pour into the Territory, and the other and varied inducements which she offers, will advance its value with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of the West.

THE TITLE to these lands is *perfect*. MAPS may be seen, and further information obtained by addressing me to the care of Messrs. TAYLOR BROS., Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York, to whom I am permitted to refer, and from whom information may be had in reference to the matter.

I am personally known to the following gentlemen, and refer to them as to character and responsibility,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 2 Wall-st., N.Y.
B. F. BANCROFT, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Salem.
E. ANDREWS, Esq., Cashier of Washington County Bank.
JAS. THOMPSON, Esq., Cashier of Cambridge Valley Bank.
A. GROESBECK, Esq., Cashier of Farmers' Bank, Lansinburgh.
JOHN B. KELLOGG, Esq., Cashier of Central Bank, Troy.

T. H. WALKER,
Office of TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy; has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT White Plains, 1½ miles from the dépôt, formerly the residence of Amos F. Hatfield, Esq. Large house, containing 14 rooms, large parlor, dining-room, two kitchens with range, drains, and a well of soft water under cover, nine bedrooms and an ice house filled with ice, barns, coach-houses and other out buildings, verandah, front and rear, large lawn in front of house, beautifully shaded, 25 acres of first rate land, laid down in wheat, rye and timothy; in short, everything requisite for a first class residence. Price $15 000; $7,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
GEO. R. JACKSON, No 201 Centre-st., New-York.
N. B.—If not sold at private sale before March 20, it will be offered at auction at the Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW three-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 20 Beaver-st., New-York.

VALUABLE WHITE-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable premises No. 44 White-st., north side, between Broadway and Church-st.; lot, 25x100 feet.

Also, a lot on Worth-st.; a lot on Franklin-st., and three lots on Reade-st., 75 feet square.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER,
No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN—HOUSE AND one-third of an acre of ground within five minutes of dépôt, two-story and basement, built of brick in a thorough manner, hard finished, ten rooms; grounds well studded with fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply to Principal G. B. HAMMOND, at A. SERGEANT'S, No. 15 Wall-st., for two days, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—TWO MANSION HOUSES EQUIdistant from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. The view, from the restlessness of the East River to the steadier movement of the ocean craft in the Bay, the Narrows, and Jersey shore, takes in a scope of 40 miles. New, with every modern requirement. Principals only treated with, by S. HONDLOW, No. 8 Montague-place. Terms of sale easy.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR would exchange for well-located, unincumbered City property. Location in Westchester County, 1½ miles south of Yonkers. The house is large and new, with plenty of shade trees, four to five acres. Apply at No. 7 Madison-av., before 10 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 to 7 in the evening.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIdence, located in Westchester County, thirteen miles from the City on the Albany post road. The house is large and new, with plenty of shade trees, the necessary outbuildings and four to five acres. Apply at No. 7 Madison av., before 10 o'clock in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—TWO NEW first-class four-story brown-stone front houses, 21x55 feet deep, Nos. 47 and 49 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Black walnut doors on the parlor story. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A FIRST-class dwelling-house, in the City or Brooklyn, or in Yonkers, a quantity of first-class Western Farming Lands, of positive value, situated in a thickly-settled portion of Iowa. This property was purchased in 1857, as an investment. Address A. B., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, in the immediate vicinity of the Brick Church and the Tabernacle, with all the modern conveniences, and beautifully finished inside. Price $9,000, half on bond and mortgage. The furniture will be sold with it if desired. Address Box No. 2,200 *Times* Office.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—TO WOOL HAT manufacturers and others. For sale or exchange, a large brick building, 72 feet 6 inches front by 118 feet 6 inches deep, with lot 66x40, dock in front of building, and steam power all complete, at Yonkers. Apply to H. F. DEVOE, Yonkers, or No. 320 West st., New York.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO ELEgant four-story brown-stone houses, new and complete in every particular, 25x60; lots extra depth. Also, a marble house and three cottage houses for farm or well located lots. JOHN BRAINERD,
No. 2 Pine-st., and Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY situated on the northeast corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., being 23 feet and 3 inches on 2d-av. by 94 feet on 14th-st., including a court of 8 feet in front on 2d-av. Terms easy. Apply to J. MILTON WATERHOUSE, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE terms, in a most desirable location, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, a first-class modern cottage, with stable and other out-houses, and about 3½ acres of land, all in the best of order. Apply to JOSEPH B. LINDSLEY, Main-st., near Brick Church.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN OFFERS HIS house for sale built by himself without regard to cost, situated between Broadway and 5th av., and near Madison-park; size 25x60. Price $26,000. Address HOUSE, Box 528 Post-office. Possession at an early day.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—6 to 26 acres on mountain side and near to dépôt; first-class buildings and improvements, rich soil, abundance of fruit and pure, soft spring water. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 49 William st.

W. L. SEYMOUR, REAL ESTATE BROKER, AND AUCTIONEER—No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5, would offer his services to parties wishing to dispose of their property, either at public or private sale; houses and stores let, and rents collected; all business intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. Owners of country property will please note the above.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 44 Nassau st., have for sale a number of first class houses, in desirable situations; also, money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT, ENGlish basement house, No. 191 East 18th-st., four doors east of 2d-av., built in the best manner; all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, bath, water-closets; has recently been painted throughout. Must be sold by the 1st of March, as the owner is about moving in the country. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL THREE-STORY, HIGH stoop brick house No. 78 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. It is in good order and contains all the modern improvements; price $8,500. Terms easy. Inquire of F. M. SHEPARD, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—"ARCHDALE," YONKERS, 17 OR 80 acres of fertile land, embellished with forest and evergreen, fruit, grapes, garden; house large and built in a superior manner; spring-water conveyed through and to barns and garden. Maps, &c., at No. 2 Pine-st.
JOHN BRAINERD.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A THREE-story brick dwelling-house, with basement and under cellar, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 283 10th-st. Possession given April 1. Price $5,000. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—SEVEN ACRES OF LAND, GOOD house, barn and gardener's cottage, well shaded with forest and evergreens; plenty of fruit, fine garden; half hour from the City. Full description at No. 2 Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—THE TWO BROWN-STONE HOUSES on the south side of 38th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Lot 22 feet by 98 feet 9 inches; house 22 by 46 feet. Inquire on the premises.

TO BUILDERS.—LOTS WITH A BUILDING loan for sale on 42d-st., a street 100 feet wide, south side, between 8th and 9th avs. No commissions charged. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—No. 144 Oxford-st., No. 128 Lafayette-av., No. 1 Cheever-place. Cottage, in Ryerson-st., No. 33 2d-place, and several other brown-stone, brick and frame houses. JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st., N. Y., and Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A DWELLING-house at North Orange, opposite St. Mark's Church, suitable for a genteel family. Apply to JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J., or JAMES W. FIELD, Orange.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND dwelling-house No. 13 LeRoy-place. Also, for sale, 16 lots on 51st and 52d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

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STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

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COUNTRY-PLACE.—WANTED TO LEASE FOR one or more years, with the privilege of buying, an unfurnished country-place of about 20 or 30 acres, suitable for a gentleman's Summer-residence; must be within 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroad, and within 1½ miles from the dépôt; must be in good repair and possession required by the 1st April. Any one having such a place will find a desirable tenant by addressing (stating size of house, where situated, price, &c.) S. L. J., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TWO OR THREE good lofts to let at No. 97 North Moore, near West-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE with all the modern improvements, bath, &c., situated between 3d and 8th avs., and not above 30th-st.; rent $700 to $800; might take furniture if got at a sacrifice. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,666 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—WITHIN FORTY MILES of New-York, and near a railroad station or steamboat landing, a small house, with a few acres of ground. Rent must be low and location healthy. Address, stating terms, P. GILDERS, Station A, New-York Post-office.

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WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $15,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2 007 Post-office.

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FARM OF ABOUT TWENTY ACRES FOR sale, at New-Castle, on the Harlem Railroad, within a few rods of the dépôt; buildings nearly new, and all in good repair; an abundance of young fruit; fine elevation, with view of surrounding country. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

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TUCKER is resolved to tempt and please the million
BY SELLING OUT!!
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UNDER COST!!
UNDER COST!!
All the pretty toilet trifles of the season.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
GRAND BRIDAL FAVORITES,
SOIREE COIFFURES, $1 THE SET.
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WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
FOR SPRING TRADE.

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AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
A GENERAL CLEARING OUT,
In order to make room for Spring Goods.
I am now determined to
UNDERSELL
Any other establishment.
I have now marked down my entire stock of RICH FURS 25 and 30 per cent. less than cost. The Ladies' attention is respectfully invited to this magnificent assortment.
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THE HUDSON'S BAY FUR COMPANY
Will close out the balance of their stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,
At retail, at an IMMENSE SACRIFICE, for cash only,
At their warehouse,
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LOUISVILLE ARTESIAN WATER
Cures all derangements of
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DR. H. HIRSHFIELD DEVOTES HIS ATtention exclusively to the cure of diseases of the generative organs of both sexes. Consultation free. Letters from the country will be cheerfully and minutely answered, without charge. No. 438 Broadway. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DR. LACOSTE'S, (FROM PARIS,) NO. 513 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.—Private diseases, female affections, weaknesses and strictures cured with certainty and dispatch, without mercury, by the celebrated new French treatment. Hours 11 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M., every day.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834 for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering, repairing, painting, furnishing and heating Ward School-house No. 18 in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must contain an estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," "Proposals for furnishing," "Proposals for heating," and each proposal must be indorsed on the outside with the name of the party who offers the same. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOSEPH McGUIRE,
SAMUEL CANTRELL,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
MICHAEL HAHN.
} Building Committee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ALLEGANY—JOHN H. HUNT against PHILLIP CHURCH, Jr., Lewis Rousseau, Caroline Rousseau, Charles A. Murray, Allen Smith, William H. Bloomingdale, Howard Sherman, Allen Ayrault, Ephraim Cone, John Vernam, President of the Genesee River Bank and Niagara County Bank.—To the defendant, Charles A. Murray: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Allegany, on the 14th day of December, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
COBB & SCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.
D16-law6wF.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. FISHER AMES FISHER insolvent. Notice first published Jan. 5, 1860, creditors to appear before Hon. Samuel Garrison County Judge of Kings County in the State of New-York, at the Chambers of said Judge, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, County and State aforesaid, on the 19th day of March, 1860, at 10 A. M. JOHN G. ARBONA Attorney for Insolvent, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York. ja 6-law10wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 42 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1859.
DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.
s9-law6mF

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

UNION COLOR WORKS.
PARIS GREEN, PRUSSIAN BLUE, CHROME GREEN,
of prime quality for sale very low, by
TAYLOR & SERDAN,
No. 179 Pearl-st.

COAL OIL.—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style.
VINCENT W. BARR, Dentist,
No. 836 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. [illegible] William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BOOKS for the subscription of $250 000 as additional stock to the MECHANICS' BANK of Missouri, at St Louis, will be opened at the Bank of America, in this City, on and after Monday the 24th inst.

The authorized capital of this Bank is $1,500,000, of which $757,425 has been taken and paid up by the citizens of Missouri. This Bank has been in operation over two years. Regular half-yearly dividends of five per cent have been declared, with an accumulated surplus of $34 4[illegible]3. The charter is liberal in its provisions, has not the personal liability clause, and has twenty five years to run. St. Louis is considered one of the safest and best points in the West for Banking operations. But few better opportunities for investment are offered. The attention of capitalists and others is called to the subject. Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, the residue within the next ensuing year, as the Directors may call on due notice, but may all be paid up at the time, at the option of the subscriber. *Pro rata* dividends will be paid to subscribers from the day of payment. Dividends to Eastern stockholders will be paid in New York. Persons desiring other and further information, will obtain the same by applying at the Bank of America.

J. W. WILLS, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CAR AND STEAMBOAT GAS CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1860.—The New-York Car and Steamboat Gas Company, duly incorporated under the act to authorize the formation of corporations for mining, mechanical or chemical purposes, passed Feb. 17, 1848, and the acts amending the same, hereby report that the capital of this Company is ten thousand dollars, and that this sum has actually been paid to the Company in cash. The amount of the existing debts of the Company on the 1st day of this month was five hundred and ten dollars and thirty cents. ALFRED A. STARR, President pro tem.
O. L. LAWSON, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.—Alfred A. Starr, O. L. Lawson, Charles Starr, Charles A. Starr.

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 17th day of January, 1860, personally appeared before me Oliver L. Lawson, Secretary of the New-York Car and Steamboat Gas Company, who, being duly sworn, says that the facts stated in the above report are true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.
O. L. LAWSON, Secretary.
Sworn before me Jan. 17, 1860.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Com'r of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 26th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.

By order of the Board, J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

$72.000 MISSOURI 7s.—THE ABOVE amount of Bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company, assumed by the State of Missouri bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 12½ P. M. There is but a small amount of these Bonds now in the market. In a recent report of the financial estimates of the State for the coming year, it is stated that the mill tax levied to create an interest fund will yield $838 000, which with other receipts will pay the interest in full, and leave $300,000 surplus.

The Legislature in all its acts mentions these Bonds with direct State Bonds, provides for the interest, and they are received for banking purposes. In addition to the faith of the State, they are secured by a mortgage of the Road, and one million of acres of land. Terms, ten per cent. on day of sale, and balance within three days.

Full information can be obtained at the office of A. H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER-STREET—Jan. 11, 1860.—Under provision of the by-laws, the Board of Trustees have this day declared an interest for the last six months, at the rate of Five Per Cent., on all sums amounting to less than $500, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upwards, payable on and after the 3d MONDAY of the present month.

Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the usual half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra dividend to be calculated on the same principle, and made payable to depositors, or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
JAMES DEPEYSTER OGDEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th inst. the undersigned were requested, in view of the large European subscriptions to the plan of re-organization known to be ready for transmission, or on their way to New-York, to receive further assents until the 1st of February. The undersigned are prepared to receive assents until that time. The adhesions to the plan are so large as to warrant the belief that the Company will be re-organized upon this basis. Assents can be sent, as heretofore, to HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.
Dated Jan. 12, 1860.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER LOAN BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the balance of the loan issued by the City of Louisville to fully complete the Water Works for supplying said city. The Bonds mature May 1, 1889, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

The Bonds are secured (beside the faith of the city) by the pledge of the stock in and revenues of the Water Company, and a special irrepealable tax on the entire real and personal property of the city.

Full particulars of the finances of the city, and other information concerning the Bonds, may be had on application to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, NO. 256 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 256 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1860, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., at which time seven Directors will be elected for the ensuing year; also, three Inspectors of Election for next annual election.

The Stock Book for the transfer of stock will be closed ten days prior to day of election.
L. L. MOORE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK—NO 429 CANAL-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before January 20, draw interest from Jan. 1. Sums from 10 cents to $5,000 received.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GEO. SEELY, JOHN MCLEAN, } Vice Presidents,
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Damascus Steel and Iron Company, will be held at their office No 71 John-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the choice of nine Trustees, and to act on such other business as may properly come before the meeting. S. CHURCHILL, Secretary.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, due Jan. 20, 1860, will be paid on presentation at Bank of America.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1860.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light *Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK WANTED.—A few shares of the genuine stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company. Apply to H. MEIGS JR. & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1860.
MR. WILLIAM HARMAN BROWN IS authorized to sign the name of our firm by power of attorney. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

$1.000 WANTED.—ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS on chattel mortgage, for one year. Address L. M., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ON THE 22D DAY OF October, 1859, I executed the following notes of hand, payable to my own order: One for twenty five hundred dollars, payable in four months; one for twenty-five hundred and eighty-seven dollars, payable in six months; one for twenty-six hundred and sixteen dollars payable in eight months; one for twenty-six hundred and forty-five dollars, payable in ten months; one for ten hundred and five dollars and eighty-three cents, payable in thirty days, all bearing date Oct. 22, 1859. These notes of hand have not been passed to the parties for whose benefit they were made by my agent, JARED W. POST, of New-Haven, but are retained by him. All persons are hereby forbidden to purchase or discount said notes, as they will not be paid.
S. T. ARMSTRONG, No. 181 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1860.

AT A MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, No. 18, IXth Ward, New-York City, held on Wednesday Evening, Jan. 18, the resolutions passed by Union Club No. 1, denouncing the passage of a Personal Liberty bill, which were published in the *Day Book*, were unanimously confirmed and adopted.
JAMES L. DAYTON, President.
C. MAITLAND JAMES, Secretary.
H. D. SCHROEDER, Assistant Chairman.
P. M. GRANT, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRMS OF MILLEMANN, WHITE & WEEKS, and WHITE & WEEKS, are dissolved in pursuance of the partnership agreement, and all debts due said firms are required to be paid to the undersigned, JOHN H. WEEKS,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1859. No. 194 Duane-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st., Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A.M., Mail, and 4:10 P.M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.: passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital $150,000
Surplus over 147,000

This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVE. COL. AND CIN. R. R. Co., } CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, from the net earnings of the current six months, ending 31st inst., payable on and after 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will close on 21st January till 1st February. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, JAN. 10, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have This Day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Jan. 14.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 40 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after FRIDAY, the 13th inst. Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1860. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st of February prox. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, 21st inst., to the day of payment. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to that date. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY, } No. 60 Nassau-st., New-York, Jan. 9, 1860. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after the 25th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th until the 25th instant, inclusive.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—NO. 18 WALL-ST, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1860.—A semi annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of seven per cent., on the capital stock of this Company, has been declared this day, payable on demand.
J. R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

MORRIS'S OLD TOM
MORRIS'S OLD TOM
MORRIS'S OLD TOM
IS SHIPPED WEEKLY FROM LONDON.
IS SHIPPED WEEKLY FROM LONDON.
IS SHIPPED WEEKLY FROM LONDON.
Bills of Lading to be seen at No. 48 Broadway.
Bills of Lading to be seen at No. 48 Broadway.
Bills of Lading to be seen at No. 48 Broadway.
Names of Vessels Advertised on Arrival.
Names of Vessels Advertised on Arrival.
Names of Vessels Advertised on Arrival.
For Sale in bond and by the case.
Warranted genuine.
Wholesale No. 48 Broadway; retail everywhere.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

FINE OLD BOURBON AND WHEAT WHISKEYS, superior peach and cider brandy, for sale by the barrel, gallon or bottle, by GEORGE E. MENDUM, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

CARPET SWEEPERS! CARPET SWEEPERS!—HARRIS' patent carpet-sweepers will sweep your carpet perfectly clean, without any dust whatever, and without any injury to your carpets, having a rubber-padded wheel; the brush can be let down as it wears, and will last for years. For sale everywhere, and at the sign of the golden tea kettle.
S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 20, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM H. WICKHAM.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and porportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y., Wed'day, Feb. 1, 1860.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'ay, Feb. 8, 1860.
ASIA, Lott leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 22, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S.C.—SEMI-WEEKLY, U.S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, Ala. $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Nashville, Tenn., $30; Memphis, Tenn. $33 50; Knoxville, Tenn., $27; Chattanooga, Tenn., $27; Augusta, Ga., $20; Atlanta, Ga, $23; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., 22; Fernandina, Fla., $20; Jacksonville, Fla., $21; Pilatka, $23. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25. NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $31; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will receive freight for the above places on Friday and Saturday, at Pier No 13, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; to Richmond, 10 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship Line, leaving every twenty days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander. This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.

Freight received on 1st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, Springfield, Northampton and Towns on the Line of Vermont Railroads.—Fare to New-Haven, $1. The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 E. R., on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights (except Sundays,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M., on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge. Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, Agent, Pier No. 25 E. R., New-York.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BOATS.—FOR Bridgeport—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon. The steamer CATALINE, from James-slip, Pier No. 32, East River, same days, at 4 o'clock P. M., all freights for stations on the Housatonic Railroad should be marked "Steamer Cataline" or "Bridgeport." Freight also received as usual for Bridgeport and Naugatuck Railroad.

FOR MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, &c, *via* steamer ALICE PRICE and Raritan Railroad. Leave Murray-st. pier, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.; 21, 2½ P. M.; 23, 6½ A. M.; 24, 7½ A. M.; 25, 7½ A. M.; 26, 8 A. M.; 27, 8½ A. M.; 28, 10 A. M.; 30, 10 A. M., and 31, 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank two hours after the boat leaves New-York.

FOR BOSTON.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
EXPRESS
FOR
CALIFORNIA, OREGON
AND
PACIFIC COAST,
Will be dispatched on FRIDAY next, at 2 P. M., by the North Atlantic Steamship Co.'s steamer
ATLANTIC,
connecting at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
through to SAN FRANCISCO, greatly in advance of the mails.

No freight, except small parcels, received on the sailing day.

LETTERS IN GOVERNMENT ENVELOPES will be received till 1 o'clock on Friday.

Letters sent by our express are delivered at San Francisco from THREE TO SIX DAYS AHEAD OF THE MAILS.

Sight exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Collections and cash advances made on goods.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
LE PRINCE IMPERIALE, a new quadrille recently introduced in Paris and at the academies of A. DODWORTH, just published, with a full description of the figures.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

FIRST ANNUAL SALE OF PAINTINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, by order of the INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION, at their gallery, No. 694 Broadway corner 4th-st., at 7½ o'clock on the EVENING of Jan. 20 a collection of superb oil-paintings of the French, Dusseldorf, Munich, Berlin and Dresden schools. Among them are some of the finest pictures imported. It is the design of the artists in Europe contributing to the International Exhibition to have an annual sale of such pictures as are not directed to be returned after the period of their exhibition expires, and to make room for a new collection. In the sale will be found the original sketch of "Diana Bathing," by Prof. Sohn, the original now in the collection of the Dusseldorf Gallery; "The Fisherman's Family," by Carl Hubner; "Waterfall," by A. Becker; "Little Musician," by Geselischap; "The First Pants," by H. Kretchmer, of Berlin. Also, works of Louis Paternostre of Paris; A. de Dreux Tanneur, of Paris; D. Tenniers, original; Cretius, of Berlin; F. Happel, of Dusseldorf; Muller, Werner, Ransch, Sachenwitz Hassencleur, L. Schuins, T. Fay, Count Kalkreuth, F. Fleggmann, Moncke, of Dresden, and many others of the above schools. They will be on exhibition as above, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., in the gallery above the Exhibition rooms, where the pictures will be sold. This is the first annual sale of paintings of the International Art Institution, No. 694 Broadway, and is, therefore, particularly interesting, as every picture will be guaranteed as original.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF FIRST-CLASS WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, TO-DAY, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock precisely, in their salesroom, No. 9 Pine st., near Broadway, a large invoice of pure liquors from an old-established house in this City, relinquishing business, most of which were selected by the founder years ago, comprising brandies, sherries, port, whiskeys, champagnes, rums. Also, gin, English and Scotch ales, &c. Cigars—About 110,000, of various choice brands.
ALSO,
At 12½ o'clock same day, a large invoice of English and French guns, waiters, tea trays, &c., to close a consignment.
Also, four Duryea & Forsyth platform scales.
N. B.—In calling attention to the above sale of liquors we beg leave to assure our friends that there are no inferior goods in the sale, and that every article is good and worthy of attention. The sale will BE WITHOUT RESERVE to the highest bidder.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

17 FINE LOTS ON 2D-AV., 125TH AND 126TH STS., AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO will sell, on FRIDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
ON 2D-AV.—Eight lots, w. s., between 125th and 126th sts.
ON 125TH-ST.—One lot on the n. s., adj'g the above.
ON 126TH-ST.—Four lots on the s. s., adj'g, in rear.
ON 2D-AV.—Four lots southwest corner 127th-st.
Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.
This property (being opposite the 2d-av. railroad dépôt, and near the Harlem River) cannot be excelled by any in Harlem for grade, location, &c., and is well adapted for a hotel or other public business place. Maps and particulars at No. 7 Pine st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., mortgage sale of household furniture, consisting of carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, mahogany rockers, covered in hair-cloth, mahogany lounges in hair-cloth, and brocatelle tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, oak dining-tables in three separate parts, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, toilet-tables, painted washstands, enameled cottage suites, hair mattresses, straw do., black walnut bedsteads, blankets, bolsters and pillows, painted chairs, rosewood cottage chairs, rosewood reception chairs, dressing-tables, marble-top centre tables, together with a large assortment of crockery and glassware.

H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., &c.—Assignee's sale of gold and silver watches, jewelry, silverware, &c. &c. H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell THIS DAY at 10½ A. M., all the stock of gold and silver watches, jewelry, silverware, clocks, &c., &c. Every article on the catalogue to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder. Dealers and others can receive catalogues on the morning of sale. The above goods comprise the valuable stock of the Old Watch Stand, No. 11 Wall-st. By order of JAMES MACDUFF, Assignee.

G. G. HORTON & Co., Auctioneers—Office 382 Hudson-st.,

WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, the 24th inst., on the premises, Nos. 126, 128, 130 and 132 East 26th-st., a large quantity of pig iron, wrought iron, cast and wrought scrap iron, wooden and iron patterns, wooden and iron flasks, and various other articles of value to housesmiths and ironfounders. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Catalogues will be furnished on the day of sale. By order of NICHOL & BILLERWELL, Trustees for Harned & Rothery.

W. C. JEWETT, Auctioneer, at his salesrooms No. 142 Broadway, near Liberty-st.

THIS DAY, JAN. 20, 11 A. M., CONTINUATION SALE.—300 lots, comprising 2,500 engravings and paintings, being a choice and valuable collection, worthy special attention. Engravings exhibited and sold from the walls and portfolios.
SATURDAY, Jan. 21, 11 A. M. sale of furs, robes, etc.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers—No. 35 Nassau-st.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, assignee's sale of dry goods, jewelry, silver-plated ware, regulators, clocks, sewing-machines, show cases, desks, stools, and other store-fixtures, by order of WM. S. McCOUN, Assignee. The goods are now on exhibition.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF A LARGE HOUSE of furnished rooms. A lady, occupying a house near the Metropolitan Hotel, offers to sell her furniture and release the house to a satisfactory party. The house has a first class business, the rooms being rented mostly to gentlemen, who take their meals at the hotels. The business is a profitable one, and offers a good opportunity for a person to continue it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Buildings, Pine-st.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A PARTY WITH NOT less than this amount is wanted to join an old-established hardware house, in a large southwestern city, doing a good and profitable trade—one of the partners withdrawing from the concern. This opportunity presents an opening not often met with, for a capitalist or any one desiring to enter into an established business. Address, with real name only, Box No. 648 Post-Office.

DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN, WESTCHESTER, CO., N. Y.—RARE INDUCEMENT.—This store is one of the best dry goods stands in this country. It was opened with a large stock of choice miscellaneous dry goods, one year ago. Stock much reduced now. Continued sickness prevents the owner from replenishing and continuing the business. Goods fresh and well selected, and will be sold at a great bargain to one who rents the store. Rent very moderate.
WILLIAM EVANS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The stock and fixtures of a well-established first-class drug store, No. 438 4th-av., corner 31st-st., will be sold and house and store leased for five or seven years, or the whole property will be sold if desired. Apply to R. H. LAIMBEER, No. 101 Broad-st., or No. 23 North Pier Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

A GEORGIAN, ABOUT LEAVING FOR THAT State, to remain a few months, will have especial facilities for the introduction of any implement connected with the culture of cotton. Any business intrusted to his charge will be faithfully attended to. Address L., Box No. 4,231 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE RIGHT OF A STATE AND A perfect machine for $25, to-day. There is money in it. Come and see it at No 69 West 52d-st., two doors from 8th-av., near Broadway, South side.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence Nov. 2.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas Holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at No. 53 West 33d-st.

SIGNOR G. MAGRI, PROFESSOR OF THE Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English, and Latin languages, has the honor to announce to the public that he has opened classes, day and evening, for ladies and gentlemen, on moderate terms, at his residence. Address No. 134 West 40th-st., near 7th-av.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Second session begins Feb. 6. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

MUSIC.—A LADY WELL EXPERIENCED IN teaching the piano, and having a few vacant hours, would like to have a few more pupils to instruct at their residence. Apply at No. 27 Perry-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF GETTING A few pupils to instruct in Music; terms $10 per quarter. Address Box No. 4,542 New-York Post-office.

CALL AND SEE.—WAX FRUIT, WAX VASES, taught in easy lessons, cheap, by Miss STANLEY, No. 60 Monroe-st.

A LADY DESIRES TO TEACH A FEW more pupils lessons on the piano-forte; will refer to her present patrons. Apply No. 157 Madison-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½.
GREAT ENTERTAINMENT.
16th and 17th nights
of
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
28th and 29th nights
of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
the above two new
greatly successful Comedies,
Will be
acted together,
TO NIGHT, (Friday.)
Also,
SATURDAY.
The entertainments will commence with the Comedy in three acts of
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. STOEPEL.
To conclude with the successful Comedy in three acts, called
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
The above performances will be sustained by the following
GREAT
And
UNRIVALED ARTISTES,
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mrs. Hoey,
Mr. Blake, Mrs. Vernon,
Mr. Brougham, Mrs. Sloan,
Mr. Walcot, Miss Floyd,
Mr. Sloan.
NOTICE.—The performance will terminate about 11½.
THE NEW PLAY
Consisting of a Prologue and five acts, called
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
Full of Interesting Plot, Incidents, Serious and Comic, Peculiar Character and Startling Effects, with New Scenery, Costumes, Music, Machinery, &c.,
Will be the next novelty produced.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS.
FRIDAY
AND
SATURDAY,
FAREWELL NIGHTS
OF
THE OCTOROON.
Those who have not yet seen the Octoroon should come ere it is withdrawn, and
BRING THE CHILDREN,
BRING THE CHILDREN,
BRING THE CHILDREN,
to view the beautiful moral drama, illustrative of
AMERICAN SCENERY,
SOUTHERN HOMES
AND
SOUTHERN LIFE.
Owing to the crowds who have in the last few nights gathered to see the OCTOROON prior to its withdrawal from the stage, the management have been induced to forego their previous intention of closing on Saturday evening, and will present it on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
At 1 o'clock.
And in THE EVENING,
For the
LAST TIME.
On MONDAY, Jan. 23, in addition to the company of the Garden,
MATILDA HERON,
J. W. WALLACK, JR.,
and
GEORGE JORDAN,
will appear for the first time in Matilda Heron's powerful drama entitled
LESBIA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
NEW SCOTTISH DRAMA TO-NIGHT,
FRIDAY, Jan. 20, 1860.
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON as JEANIE DEANS,
MISS LAURA KEENE as EFFIE DEANS.
In Sir Walter Scott's beautiful domestic story, dramatised expressly for this Theatre by DION BOURCICAULT, Esq., author of "Jessie Brown,"
In three acts,
JEANIE DEANS;
OR,
THE HEART OF MID LOTHIAN,
Produced under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Bourcicault, with
NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.
EDINBURGH IN 1737.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS,
realizing Lander's celebrated picture.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.
A new Overture to "The Heart of Mid Lothian, and new descriptive music, has been composed expressly to accompany and illustrate this story by
MR. THOMAS BAKER.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Performance over at 10 o'clock.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR,
444 BROADWAY 444
A PLACE TO BRING YOUR FAMILIES.
LOOK AT THIS BILL.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 20,
The performance will commence with the
GOOD FOR NOTHING.
To be succeeded by the
FOUR SISTERS.
Concluding with
WOMAN'S WHIMS; OR, MORE CHANGES THAN ONE.
Admission 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $3.
Doors open at 6½; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
COOK'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
UNABATED EXCITEMENT
to witness the unprecedented performances of
THE GREAT ENGLISH CIRCUS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.
all the great features will be repeated.
L'ESCHELLE PERILEUSE,
an original and daring aerial representation, by
THOMAS HANLON.
the world-renowned,
ELLA ZOYARA,
in her sublime act of Equestrianism.
JAMES ROBINSON,
the Champion Rider of two worlds,
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL.
Besides a full programme of Equestrian and Gymnastic performances, by
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THE AGE.
Prices restored to their original standard of
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
Orchestra seats, (now the best in the house,) $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $6 each. Box Book open for securing Orchestra Chairs and Private Boxes.
Extra performances given on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock, for the convenience of families residing at a distance.
Doors open in the evening at 6½ o'clock. Performance at 7½ o'clock.
The famous performing horse,
DU CROW,
Will appear on MONDAY NEXT.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, and EVERY EVENING during the week.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
ONE WEEK MORE, and positively the last, of the laughable Comedy of
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR CALLS,
And the
JUVENILE CRYHORN CONCERTS,
as they must be taken off to make room for other novelties.
GEO. CHRISTY in his original character, PETER DAY.
Mast. EUGENE in his great character, LUCINDA DAY.
N. B.—The Great Skating Match between Highflyer and Truman, and the extraordinary skating abilities of Peter Day, will be exhibited EVERY EVENING, as usual.
FIRST WEEK OF BARNUM'S (no humbug Woolly Horse, but the Simon Pure,) JOYCE HEATH GREAT GRANDMOTHER AND HER GREAT GRAND-SON, BOBBY STUBBS, who have been engaged, at an immense expense, for a few nights only. For particulars see programme.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½. Tickets 25c.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, will be produced THE MOCTOROON, burlesque on the celebrated "Octoroon."

BOWERY THEATRE.
J. H. Allen .... Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
T. W. Meighan .... Acting Manager.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 20,
To commence with
HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.
To conclude with a
GOOD NATURED GENTLEMAN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 20,
The performances will commence with
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
To be succeeded by
MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG.
Concluding with
PADDY CAREY; OR, THE BOY OF CLOGHEEN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
SAMEDI, 21 Janvier, 1860,
1en Soirée de la Souscription.
LA JOIE DE LA MAISON.
LE CHAPEAU D'UN HORLOGER.

THE DRAYTONS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.
Mr. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON'S
PARLOR OPERAS,
AT WASHINGTON HALL, WILLIAMSBURGH,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
Jan. 20, 21.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock,
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER—DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND. SATURDAY NIGHT (last performance)—LOVE IS BLIND—NE'ER TOO LATE TO MEND.
SENOR OLIVEIRA, the great Violinist. Places numbered and secured at Gulick's Music Store. Reserved Seats 50 cents; unreserved, 25 cents.
THE DRAYTONS IN NEWARK, Jan. 23, 24, 25, 26.

MR. AND MRS.
G. VANDENHOFF'S
DRAMATIC READINGS
AT HOPE CHAPEL—TO-NIGHT, 8 o'clock.
A GREAT PROGRAMME!
OTHELLO.—(Scenes.) After which, Dickens' wonderful trial scene of BARDELL VS. PICKWICK, with Mr. Vandenhoff's Protean Impersonations of JUDGE, COUNSEL AND WITNESSES.
Admission 25 cents—reserved seats 50 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SECOND WEEK AND SPARKLING SUCCESS OF THE EXCITING ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION—Dramatized by Mr. Aiken from Sylvanus Cobb's renowned LEDGER STORY of the RED RANGER, the most gay, dashing, spirited, amusing, and intensely absorbing production ever witnessed by such CROWDS OF ENTHUSIASTIC PEOPLE; and to be repeated FRIDAY, Jan. 20, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the drama of the GOLDEN FARMER. CARLO FERRATI—only 10 years of age—will perform his amusing, astounding and entertaining feat of ASCENDING A TIGHT ROPE FROM THE STAGE TO THE DOME of the Lecture Room. THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING. The wax statue of John Brown, the living Kangaroos, the living Seal, the beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, FIVE HUNDRED FEET OF LIVING ANACONDAS, Baby Serpents, and enormous Boa Constrictor, are now among the novelties in the SEVEN HALLS OF WONDER, and are to be seen without extra expense by visitors. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquet 13 cents extra.

FATHER KEMP, JR.'S, CONCERT COMPANY, representing Old Folks in costume, will give another exhibition, (in connection with the Sunday-school exhibition) at the Sullivan-st. M. E. Church, near Bleecker, THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. The same as given to an overflowing house on Wednesday. Proceeds for the new Church enterprise.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDENS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
In their new Zoological Hall, 14th-st., near 6th-av.,
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.
Birds and Animals of every Variety and Species.
ONLY MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.
Performing Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Lions, Tigers, Leopard and Elephant.
A LIBERAL REDUCTION MADE TO SCHOOLS.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
(Late National Theatre.)
BENEFIT OF MR. G. J. ARNOLD.
AYMAR'S GREAT CIRCUS,
with the best Performers in America.
Mlle. FRANCIS on the Slack Wire.
M. CANNOPI, the wonder of the world. Herr REINSCH, the modern Hercules. Mr. G. J. ARNOLD in his Imitations. On MONDAY next, the celebrated Campbell Minstrels, with Mr. Chas. White, will appear.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SULLIVAN-ST. M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL.—Greatest treat of the season. Father KEMP'S Junior Troop of Old Folks at Home. Programme all new for THIS (Friday) EVENING. Come early, and bring the little folks. Vocal and instrumental music, dialogues, &c., &c. All by the children. Music under the direction of the Profs. BENJAMIN. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds for the new Church enterprise.

FINE ARTS.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, JAN. [illegible]
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON
AFTER THE WAR."
ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., near Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

Will positively close Jan. [illegible],
THE EXHIBITION OF
PALMER'S STATUE
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
At Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents; open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

RARE OLD PAINTINGS.—A FINE COLLECTION of paintings of the school of Vandyke, Caravaggio, Ostade, &c., &c., for sale at very low prices, and now on exhibition at No. 1 Appleton Building. CHARLES B. NORTON, Agent for Libraries.

LECTURES.

MRS. ELLEN KEY BLUNT,
by invitation of the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
will give a
POETICAL READING,
comprising interesting selections from celebrated poems,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock,
AT CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.
Single admission, 50 cents; gentleman and lady 75 cents.
DAVID H. GILDERSLEEVE,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.
Tickets for sale at the Stevens' House, Metropolitan, St Nicholas and Fifth-av. Hotels, and at the door.
Members will obtain their tickets at reduced rates, at the desks of the library and down-town office.

NOVEL AND INTERESTING.—MR. SIDDONS will present himself to a New-York audience at the Mercantile Library Buildings, Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY next, 24th January inst. Subject of the first lecture—"*How to Travel in the Old World.*" Admission—Single tickets, 50 cents; to admit a lady and gentleman, 75 cents.
OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS RESPECTING MR. SIDDONS.
The Times.
"This gentleman is the prince of lecturers. His style is admirable; his voice is clear. He does not 'bore' his hearers, but he says just what one wants to hear. Those who have attended such lectures as he is accustomed to deliver, and have, moreover, become familiar with the tribe of lecturers whose profuseness of narrative is only equaled by their indistinctness of utterance, will appreciate the high qualifications of Mr. Siddons."
From the Illustrated London News.
"Mr. Siddons has earned the right, as an elegant and effective lecturer, to be heard whenever he chooses to present himself. His elocution is so admirable, his style so easy and colloquial, that it is a rare luxury to listen to him."
The Daily News.
"Undoubtedly the cleverest, pleasantest, and most succinct lecturer of the day."
The Edinburgh Advertiser.
"It was a perfect treat to hear the English language spoken with the accuracy of an accomplished scholar, and in the quiet manner and tone of an English gentleman."

MR. AND MRS. G. VANDENHOFF'S
DRAMATIC READINGS,
HOPE CHAPEL, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock,
OTHELLO—(Scenes.) After which Dickens' great trial of BARDELL vs. PICKWICK,
with Mr. Vandenhoff's Protean impersonations of Judge, Counsel and Witnesses.

DR. SCUDDER LECTURES THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, at Cooper Institute. Subject—*The Ancient Hindoos and the Modern Athenians; or, Hindoo Pantheism and Boston Transcendentalism: A Dessert of Hindoo Proverbs.* Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture at 8. Arrangements will be made to accommodate 3,000 persons.

A NEW LECTURE (NEVER BEFORE DElivered) by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on *Politics and Religion*, will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1860, at 7½ o'clock, in the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, near Division-st. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained of
WM. F. LINDSAY, cor. East Broadway and Market-st.
R. & R. LAVERY, No. 243 Grand-st.
E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.
And at the door on the evening of the lecture.
Proceeds for a benevolent purpose.
This lecture has been prepared in view of recent events, and in the hands of Mr. Beecher cannot fail to be of interest to all patriotic citizens.

LECTURE.—REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DEliver his popular lecture on *What a Blind Man Saw in England*, in the York-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

STAND FROM UNDER.—THE TRANSCENdentalists get some hard knocks in the Lecture which Dr. SCUDDER gives to-night at the Cooper Institute. The Doctor, however, cuts and thrusts in a good-natured manner, keeping his audience intensely interested from the beginning to the end.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the deceased Firemen, will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23 1860. Tickets may be procured of the Managers or of the following officers:
HENRY A. BURR, Chairman,
No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 140 Pearl-st.
The Committee have thought proper, from the apparent discomfiture of those who have attended heretofore, arising from the over-crowded state of the Ball, to reduce the number of tickets usually issued, one-third.
Positively no tickets will be sold at the door on the evening of the ball.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single lady or gentleman, can be very comfortably accommodated with board in a private family, residing in West 24th-st, between 7th and 8th avs. Terms moderate. The most satisfactory references will be given and required. Address S. W. A., Box No. 865 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family, where all the comforts of a home can be had. No other boarders. No. 43 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM and one back room, furnished, to be let, with board, by a private family at No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN the brown-stone house No. 26 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A pleasant room with board, furnished, or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Also a single room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL FAMILY, having more room than they wish to occupy, would let, on reasonable terms, a pleasant front room to a gentleman and wife; also a single room to a gentleman. Apply at No. 207 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at No. 87 Hicks-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

A YOUNG LADY, WHOSE TIME IS PARTIALLY occupied, wishes to obtain board in a pleasant, quiet family; would prefer to spend a portion of the morning and evening in teaching the English branches, as a compensation; would also be willing to assist in the care of the house. Best of references given. Address H. H. L., Madison-square Post-office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT children, will let a well-furnished front room and bedroom, with good board. House contains modern improvements. References exchanged. Apply at No. 122 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, together or separate, comprising the entire second floor, at No. 46 East 24th-st., near Madison-park; house first-class, and replete with all the modern improvements.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS WITH BOARD.—Persons desirous of an agreeable home for the remainder of the Winter season will find a handsomely furnished front room, with bedroom attached, at No. 1,082 Broadway; also, one or two pleasant single rooms on third story.

ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—with or without board for a family or single persons, at moderate rates. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d-sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO CHILDREN TO BOARD, aged two or more years, of respectable family. They will have a mother's care, in a respectable American family, where there are no other children. Girls preferred. Address A. B. C., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

NO. 76 CHARLES-STREET.—A VERY pleasant, comfortably furnished, large front room on second floor, to let, without board, at a moderate price.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, desiring a quiet, comfortable and permanent home, may address for two days L. B. E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

ROOMS.—COMMODIOUS ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen, with private breakfast, if desired, may be had at No. 48 Lafayette-place.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Claims the Power to Legislate without the House.

The Terms upon which Virginia will remain in the Union.

THE ORGAN OF NORTHERN ABOLITIONISM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 19.

The Senate to-day decided, by a vote of 45 to 7, that there was a constitutional Congress, and that the Senate could proceed with legislative business. Without doing so, however, the Senate adjourned.

The House proceedings were devoid of interest, there being no demonstrations towards organization. The pledge of Southern Democrats, mentioned in my dispatch of last evening, was so modified to-day as to refer only to resistance to the plurality rule, so long as Mr. Sherman, or any other indorser of Helper's book, was the Republican candidate. It is now believed that the Republicans might elect another man, but they still adhere to the same candidate.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from the African Squadron. The officers and crews were in good health. Nothing of special interest had occurred, and no slavers had been seen.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Robert C. Buchanan, Major of the Fourth Infantry Regiment, is ordered to repair immediately to San Francisco, and report for duty to the Commanding General of that Department.

Letters from M. Mercier, the new Minister from France, received at the French Legation to-day, report that gentleman at Stockholm, making preparations for removal to Washington. Immediately on his return to Paris he leaves for this country. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 19.

A private dispatch, received to-day, states that the Democratic State Convention, at Nashville, Tennessee, yesterday, nominated Senator Johnson, of that State, for President, subject to the decision of the National Convention. The delegates selected for the State at large, are Langdon C. Haynes and N. C. Whitthorne. The other delegates are Andrew Ewing, Samuel Mulligan, William M. Quarles and J. C. Atkins.

One of the stipulations of the McLane Mexican Treaty provides for the admission of certain goods into that country free of duty, or at such rates as the Congress of the United States may designate. Among these are coal and iron, cotton goods, all kinds of machinery, products of the dairy and farm, including all kinds of grain and naval stores, all kinds and parts of vessels for navigation, flour of every description, and many other articles connected with United States manufactures.

The agent of the Viceroy of Egypt has recently concluded a contract for a large supply of Sharpe's improved firearms.

SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 19.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, (Dem.,) called up his resolutions instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill for the better suppression of invasion, &c., and it was made the special order for Monday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Mr. Ten Eyck, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented the petition of Charles S. Olden, Governor of New-Jersey, and one hundred and nineteen others, in favor of the passage of the Homestead bill.

Several bills and memorials of no general interest were presented.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) called attention to the fact that on previous occasions when the organization of the House was delayed, the Senate did no business but receive credentials, refer bills, memorials, resolutions, &c. No legislation was accomplished, but only initiatory steps taken. He read the opinions of Benton, Crittenden and others, in 1839, to show that they were opposed to the transaction of business in the Senate while the House was unorganized. He was therefore opposed to the motion made to refer a certain private bill to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and moved to lay it on the table to test the question.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, (Dem.,) saw no evil to result from the introduction of bills, and their reference to the appropriate Committees. It was a mere question of expediency.

Mr. Yulee, of Florida, (Dem.,) was opposed to the Senate acting, as it might be regarded by the other House as an attempt to expedite its organization. He would apply to that body no outside pressure. There were at least three notable occasions on which the Senate refrained from doing business before the House organized. Vice-President Fillmore ruled, in 1849, that the Senate could not act. There were a large number of contested seats in the House, and it could not be told that all might not be contested.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) did not like the idea of sitting, week after week, doing nothing. He could not see the force of the argument of the Senator from Florida, that it might be regarded by the House as a pressure upon it to induce it to organize. That, he rather thought, was an argument in favor of action here. He did not think the precedents quoted should govern the Senate. They were not based on constitutional ground. He intimated that such action proceeded from a desire to avoid work and to adjourn over. The President evidently regarded that there was a Congress, as he had sent in his annual message. He argued that the Senate could do its share of the business.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) suggested that the Senate had better take up Mr. Bayard's resolution, and pass on that, instead of voting on the motion to lay it on the table.

Mr. Mason withdrew his motion to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Bayard's resolution, to take no final action on any bill until notice of the organization of the House was received, was taken up.

Mr. Mason moved to lay the resolution on the table, as it did not cover the whole ground. If a bill could be read a first or second time, it could be read a third time. He was opposed to any action whatever till the House organized.

Mr. Bayard sustained his resolution. He thought they could initiate measures, and then stop short of final action.

Further discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Foster, Hunter, Fessenden, Collamer and others participated.

On motion of Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, (Dem.,) the Senate agreed that when it adjourned it should stand adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) moved to amend Mr. Bayard's resolution, by declaring that until the House organizes the Senate has no constitutional right to transact legislative business.

Mr. Mason offered a substitute, that until, by a communication received from the House, the Senate is informed of its organization, the Senate is not competent to proceed to legislative business.

Mr. Trumbull said that was satisfactory to him, and withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Hale moved to strike out the words "communication from the House," so that the resolution would read, "That until informed of the organization of the House, the Senate is not compentent to do business."

After a great many suggestions, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, (Rep.,) now moved to refer his bill to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. Mason raised a point of order, that it was not competent to make a reference until the House organised.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, (Am.,) contended that it was not a competent point for the Chair to decide.

The Chair submitted the question to the decision of the Senate, and the point of order was overruled—Yeas 45, Nays 7.

Those voting in the negative were: Messrs. Clay, Hale, Hamlin, Johnson, of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, and Yulee.

The bill was then referred.

On motion of Mr. Fitch, of Indiana, (Dem.,) 5,500 extra copies of the Treasury Report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition that the soldiers of 1812 be put upon the Pension-roll.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution appointing a Select Committee to investigate whether $41,000, or any other sum, has been paid out of the public-printing appropriation, on the printing of the Executive Departments, to the support of newspapers, especially the Washington Constitution, and the Pennsylvanian and Argus; and whether any contract has been made, at any time, by Mr. Bowman, with the former printer of the Senate and Executive Department, by which he was to receive $20,000; and also, whether any Cabinet Officer, or member of the Government, was privy to the arrangement; and what reduction can be made in the price of the public printing.

The resolution was laid over.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 19.

Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) made a speech proclaiming the Republicans to be responsible for the non-organization of the House. He said the people would single out those who are responsible for non-organization. He was ready for the trial. The Democratic Party had nothing to dread. The Republicans were responsible for this state of things. If they had put in nomination one who had not recommended the circulation of a book counseling rapine, insurrection and bloodshed, there would have been no prolonged opposition to his election. The Republicans were a sectional party, which had its support only in the Northern States, and sprung out of festering prejudices and malignity, by which it is kept alive. He proceeded to show by recent occurrences the degree of blindness and fanaticism which move Northern men to look abroad in quest of imaginary evils, while terrible wrongs lie at their own doors, and referred to the proceedings of the spinners of the Pemberton Mills, in which they complain of tyranny and slavery worse than that of the African, and of obscenity on the part of the overseers of the corporation toward the female operatives. He stated, in reply to Mr. Gooch, that these proceedings were published in the New-York *Herald* of Tuesday last.

Mr. Gooch, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said as the letter prefacing the resolutions was dated Farmington, N. H., it must have been written by some dismissed operative who had returned to New-Hampshire and thence wrote to the *Herald*.

Mr. Hindman said the proceedings took place in February last, and the letter bears date of Jan. 16, and is from a former employe of the Corporation, Hiram B. Gould.

Mr. Gooch replied this was precisely as he thought. The letter was dated Farmington, N. H., from a man who was dismissed from the employ of the Corporation, and whose testimony, under the circumstances, was not entitled to credibility anywhere. His opinion was that these spinners made from $1 50 to $2 per day, working ten hours.

Mr. Hindman would not discuss the question of authenticity. It seemed the gentleman disbelieved the statement from one of the white slaves of a Northern factory, but if the testimony had come from some runaway negro from the South it would have been amply sufficient for him.

Mr. Gooch replied his opinions on Slavery were not founded on the statement of runaway slaves, but rested on other basis.

Mr. Hindman hoped the gentleman would occupy no more of his time. He said John Brown was a tool of the Republicans and did their work, and no Republican could skulk the responsibility. Public opinion would gibbet them as effectually as if the hemp that strangled John Brown were already around their necks, from the irrepressible conflict doctrine down to the member from Pennsylvania—(Mr. Hickman.) If the latter should march his Northern men against the South, the whole crop of hemp would go up and the price of arms go down, for the South would take from them arms enough to equip the whole people. The Northerners would be welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves. The black mantle of Republicanism covered both Sherman and Helper. It was an outrage and an insult to the South to insist on Mr. Sherman for Speaker. If the Republicans are to be defeated it must be by a Democrat. The Democrats should re-gather their scattered forces, meet in Convention and nominate a candidate from their own number, placing in his hands the standard of the Constitution and the Union, rallying under that flag, and giving hereafter one united and unchanged vote for him to the end of the contest, whether it end to-morrow or on the 4th of March, 1861. We have fillibustered long enough without profit.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called for a vote upon the question of order raised on the plurality resolution of his colleague (Mr. Hutchins) yesterday.

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, (Dem.,) moved a call of the House, which was refused—96 against 111.

A conversation ensued between Messrs. Curtis, Reagan, and Branch, on the point of order respecting the plurality resolution, the two last arguing that it was not before the House.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, (Dem.,) caused an article to be read from the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, in reference to the course of a Southern member. He said he would scorn to make issue with such a man as Webb, who sought to force on the Northern people a false idea as to his (Leake's) course, which had not once entered his head. He never did say on this floor that the election of Mr. Sherman was a just cause for the dissolution of the Union; but he did think that the election of Mr. Sherman, in the present state of public feeling, would be the initiatory step, and if it were followed by the election of Mr. Seward to the Presidency it would be a *casus belli*. He was a Union man, under a proper constitutional sense, and yet he was here to shout no hosannas to the Union. He would make any personal sacrifice to preserve it, but would not for this purpose sacrifice the rights of the people of Virginia and the South. He denied also the truth of the *Courier's* assertion that they want to reduce six millions of whites at the South to Slavery, and caused to be read a letter from a constituent, who undertakes to show from the Bible that Slavery was instituted by God himself, and that Christ declared it to be no sin to hold slaves.

Mr. Pottle, of New-York, (Rep.,) caused to be read a paragraph showing that there was a Convention of Garrison Abolitionists recently at Utica, at which there was a moderate attendance, and at which a resolution was passed saying in substance that the New-York *Herald* was a safe medium for communicating abolition utterances to the South, and returning thanks to Mr. Bennett. Mr. Pottle advised the Abolitionists of New-York to extend their patronage to the *Herald*, for they were under obligations to it for advertising their principles beyond the limits of that State. He regretted that these proceedings should have been spread broadcast throughout the country.

Mr. Leake, in reply, said the South was not afraid of Northern influence. He wanted his constituents to comprehend the principles which govern the Republicans. He wanted them to comprehend the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine of Mr. Seward. That was all.

Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, (Rep.,) resumed the question of order that the demand for the previous question was not debateable.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,) and others, contended that the plurality rule was not before the House.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.)—I do not intend to discuss the refinements and technicalities of Parliamentary law, but I desire to discuss this subject as the country is looking at it to-day. The first question that met us at the threshold of this Congress was the organization of the House. I desire to speak of the manner in which Parliamentary law should be administered, not only by the Clerk who presides but by the members. I contend first, that, instead of occupying the House with elaborate debates, it is our first, our paramount duty, to promote as far as possible the organization of this embryo body of which we are members; and second that the manner in which the will of this House shall be ascertained, the way in which the collective voice of these representatives of the American people should be ascertained, is not by speeches, but by voting "Aye" or "No" upon the various propositions before us. The gentleman on the other side speaks of the responsibility of this side, and makes an elaborate argument on the constitutionality of the plurality rule. We have had abstract disquisitions on Parliamentary law. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bocock) don't understand that the previous question is before the House. How are we to ascertain whether it is or not, except by submitting it to the House? He says the objection to the Helper book resolution is not well taken. How shall we ascertain that, except by submitting it to the collective judgment of the House? He says that the plurality rule is opposed by a majority of members, because a majority have voted against Mr. Sherman. If that side is so well satisfied of that, why not submit it to a vote of this House? We have offered repeatedly to submit every question to a vote.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) who suggested that by common consent all propositions be withdrawn, except the resolution of Mr. Clark, of Missouri, and Mr. Gilmer's amendment.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) spoke for himself. He had no authority to speak for any one else. But under all the circumstances he was opposed to the plurality rule, and would oppose a vote on it, if no resolutions were on the Clerk's table. He believed he expressed the sentiments of this side when he said they would continue to resist it.

Mr. Colfax asked whether there were was not a written agreement among gentlemen on the other side that they will not allow the plurality rule to be voted on?

Voices—"How many signed it?"

Mr. Barksdale repeated that he spoke for himself, and to the last intended to resist the adoption of the plurality rule, believing it would result in the election of Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Colfax—You have a right to resist it by parliamentary means. But do you say there is a written agreement by which you will not allow it to be voted on?

Mr. Barksdale—I have no right to speak for any other gentleman but myself. I regard such a rule as unconstitutional.

Mr. Colfax—I have always answered the gentleman's questions fairly. Does he refuse to answer my question?

Mr. Barksdale—I have repeated three times that I have no authority to speak for any other gentleman, but I believe there are a number of gentlemen who intend to resist the adoption of the plurality rule by all constitutional and parliamentary expedients.

Mr. Burnett—I for one am opposed to the plurality rule, believing it unconstitutional and violative of the rights of the majority, placing the election in the hands of a minority. There is a written agreement by gentlemen on the Democratic side, who pledge themselves to resist by all parliamentary means the adoption of the plurality rule. I am one of those who by every parliamentary strategy will strive to defeat it.

Mr. Colfax—As the gentleman is so frank, I would ask whether if even a majority of the House or two-thirds, desire to have a vote for or against the plurality rule, they would resist, to prevent such vote being taken?

Mr. Burnett—The gentlemen who pledged themselves intend to stand by their agreement, let the number be what it may.

Mr. Colfax—The question is whether you will prevent a vote.

Mr. Burnett—I speak for myself. I am ready and willing to coöperate with any number to use all parliamentary means and strategy against the plurality rule, if necessary till our commissions expire.

Mr. Colfax—Do you intend to resort to the means known to parliamentary practice to prevent the Clerk from propounding the question.

Mr. Burnett—I hold that the resolution of Mr. Hutchins is not properly before the House, and I am ready to defeat its adoption by resorting to all tactics known to Parliamentary law—by dilatory motions, such as to adjourn, and calls of the House, and by consuming time in debate. I will do this to defeat the minority, and prevent them from placing in that chair a man who indorses the doctrines of the Helper book, and who has not either affirmed or disavowed them. I repeat, to prevent such a disgrace on my section and constituents, I will resort to all Parliamentary and legitimate means, so help me God, so long as I have a seat on this floor. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Colfax—In regard to the Helper book, I want the country to understand the facts. The Republicans have been accused, for six or seven weeks past, of having indorsed a book counseling servile and civil war, yet Democrats have themselves embodied extracts from it in their speeches, and sent them broadcast throughout the South, to every town and plantation, thus sowing the seeds, if they believe their own arguments, of civil war. If this be the result, on their heads be the responsibility.

Mr. Burnett—Why have Southern men sent extracts from that book to the South? Why publish them broadcast? It was that those they have the honor to represent might know the true condition of the country, and might understand and fully appreciate the object of the party which has nominated for the highest position, next to the Presidency, a man who has coolly and deliberately indorsed Helper's book, and he believed the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Colfax) was in the same category, [A Voice—"Worse,"] advising slaves to rise against their masters, to use the knife and sword, and recommending non-slaveholders to have no intercourse with slaveholders. The book is revolutionary in character, inviting acts of rapine and murder. The Republican Party have treated us contemptuously by refusing either to affirm or repudiate the doctrine.

Mr. Winslow explained by his suggestion that he did not mean the House should act on the plurality rule. He would oppose it by all legitimate means.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said he should insist on a direct vote on Mr. Clark's (of Missouri) resolution, declaring "that any recommender of the Helper book is unfit to be Speaker."

Mr. Burnett—The agreement is nearly as follows: We are resolved, by all parliamentary tactics and stratagems, and by all means known to the Constitution and laws, to resist the adoption of the plurality rule, so long as it is necessary to prevent the election of John Sherman, or any indorser of the Helper book.

Mr. McQueen, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said a large number of gentlemen had signed the agreement—gentlemen who were true to the country—and who would seek to save the South from the degradation and disgrace of electing any man who indorsed the Helper book. Southern soil has already been drenched in blood by Republican teachings, which were infamous and treasonable.

Mr. Colfax asked whether the signatures were private or intended for the public eye.

Mr. McQueen replied, the object was they should not be carried to the Republican Party, but the gentleman could not have become acquainted with the agreement if it had been a private one.

Mr. Colfax asked Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) who had risen, how many Democrats had signed it, and whether any Northwestern Democrats were included.

Mr. Lamar did not know the number of signatures, but he was satisfied no Northwestern Democrat attached his name to it. He signed the recommendation for coöperation to resist the adoption of the plurality rule.

Mr. Colfax—Do I understand, that if the plurality rule should be moved and the question about it be put by the Clerk, and even if you are aware of the fact that there is an overwhelming vote to end this imbroglio, would you resist it to the end of this Congressional term?

Mr. Lamar—The resolution commits us to no such thing. As to whether this is my purpose, the gentleman will ascertain when the contingency shall arise. There is this difference between the circulation of the sentiments of the Helper book by the Republicans and by Southern men—we commend the book to public execration, and you recommend it to public confidence and support.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said he was one of the number who, after consideration, had arrived at the belief that the plurality rule was unconstitutional. So long as the resolution proposing it shall be insisted upon out of order, he would resist it by all parliamentary machinery; but, when offered in order, and consistently with the rules, then, so far as he was individually concerned, after exhausting all legitimate debate, he would consent that there should be a vote on the resolution. The paper was presented to him, but he respectfully declined signing it. He was answerable to his constituents alone.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.) concurred in the opinions of Vallandigham, believing it was the opinion of the Northwestern Democracy.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, (Dem.) declared he never would consent to vote on the plurality rule.

Mr. Colfax—Will you allow the Clerk to put the question, aye or no?

Mr. Clark—I will resist it by every expedient known to the laws of the land. I mean what I say.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) inquired whether Mr. Seward did not recommend the Helper book, and whether Mr. Seward was the gentleman's candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Colfax was understood to say he did not know whether it would be Mr. Seward, or anybody else.

Mr. Stevenson asked whether if the Republicans should nominate an indorser of the Helper book, he would not receive the support of that party?

Mr. Colfax—Unquestionably he will.

Mr. Stevenson—Then you become an indorser of the Helper book?

Mr. Colfax, alluding to the former part of the debate, said that Mr. Lamar labored under a mistake as to the language he (Colfax) used. We take the ground that there is nothing legitimately in order till the election of a Speaker, and, when he is installed, I am ready to give my views on the Helper book. Up to the present time I have not read a solitary page of it. I am in the habit of acknowledging my responsibility for my own acts, and not for the gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. Barksdale—I understood you to say that the only question in order is the election of Speaker. I ask you whether, in the commencement of the Thirty-fourth Congress, you did not vote for resolutions having direct reference to the qualifications for Speaker?

Mr. Colfax—That has nothing to do with my argument. It was then done by common consent. Let that pass. I am in the habit of acknowledging my responsibility, not to gentlemen upon the other side of the House, but to my constituents. I have heard gentlemen on the other side of the House, after denouncing the treason of John Brown, go on to state that if the people of the United States see fit to elect a President they do not like they will resist his inauguration by force, and prevent that election from being consummated without waiting for any overt act. I do not rise here to hold these gentlemen responsible, nor to use offensive language in relation to these sentiments; they are accountable to their constituents alone. I am, therefore, accountable to my constituents, and not to the gentleman from Mississippi. I am not afraid to meet that constituency before the tribunal where I have so often met them, and if they see fit to accept my explanation, if I chose to make any, it should certainly satisfy the gentlemen who have no responsibility for my coming here, and no power to prevent my coming. I give them the same right which I demand, and if either Mr. Sherman or myself see fit to rise and give any explanation here, it will be not upon compulsion or demand, but voluntarily, because we see fit to do so. Now I come back to the point from which I started. In regard to these developments I did not propose to hold any person accountable, but the country will find that for the first time in the American Congress members have not been willing to confine themselves to the orderly legitimate manner of conducting proceedings, to sitting in their seats and debating a proposition, and then voting upon it, but in the extremity of their opposition they have seen fit to draw up a written agreement, and procure signatures to it, in order to prevent a majority of this House from expressing its will upon a matter of vital concern to this House.

Mr. Noell, of Missouri, (Dem.,)—I merely wish to say I did not sign it.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, (Dem.,)—I wish to refer only to a matter of fact. The merit of this controversy is, whether or not we are justified in resort to Parliamentary means to prevent a direct vote upon the plurality resolution. I wish to say that upon one occasion when a resolution was pending to expel from this House John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, and the resolution would have passed, he took the floor, and held it, and spoke for six or seven days, declaring that he would yield for a motion to lay the resolution on the table, but would never yield for a vote on that resolution, and that a vote never should be had upon it if he died speaking against it. [Applause.] And he did prevent it.

Mr. Colfax—I thank the gentleman for reminding me of this incident in the history of the old man eloquent. Sir, he was vindicating the constitutional rights of his constituents upon this floor.

Mr. Keitt—And so are we maintaining the constitutional rights of our constituents. [Applause.]

Mr. Colfax—But we are not proposing to expel the gentleman from South Carolina. If we were, he might be justified in taking that course. The position of this House is simply this: We are willing, as we have been, to vote without debate upon every proposition now pending, or which may be pending by being presented hereafter by a direct vote, "Aye" or "No," so that the majority of the representatives here shall say what shall be the action of this body. We are ready to vote upon the points of order raised by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that the previous question is not before the House, and if the House decide that it is not we will submit, as it is our habit in the North to submit to the will of the majority. We shall not adopt the example of gentlemen that say that they will submit if they believe that the will of the majority is right, and if not they will disrupt every tie that binds them to the Union. After that we are willing to vote whether the plurality rule is or is not constitutional, and then whether or not it shall be adopted, and when it is adopted, if it shall be, to hazard the result. Knowing as you do that there are some members that have not voted thus far with either of the great parties, let me state this fact to show why we stand here as we do. It is because when the people assembled in their districts and elected men to come here and legislate for the weal of the country, there were a majority of members elected either as Republican nominees, or by the direct aid and votes of the Republican Party. It is true there are a few gentlemen thus elected who have not seen fit to vote for the Republican candidate. I do not presume to hold them responsible, but I tell you, gentlemen of the Democratic side, that if a majority had been elected here by the Democratic Party, or by the aid and comfort of that party, you would stand here as faithfully and persistently as we have done. Let me repeat that we are ready to vote upon any and every proposition now pending, or which may be pending; and if the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Winslow) is willing to say that, upon taking up his proposition and voting "Aye" or "No" upon it we can reach a vote upon the plurality rule, we will consent to it.

Mr. Burnett—Are not the Republican members for Sherman first, last, and all the time?

Cries from the Republican side of "No," "No," "Never."

Mr. Cox—I ask the gentleman from Indiana if it be not possible to elect a Speaker from his own party, and one, too, who has voted for Sherman, and elect him by a majority, and thus at once produce an organization.

Mr. Colfax—Will the gentleman designate the Republican?

Mr. Cox—Cannot the gentleman elect my distinguished colleague Mr. Corwin, who sits in front of him; or Mr. Pennington, or Edward Joy Morris? Does he not know that if the votes of all the Republicans be cast for one of those men who has not indorsed this distasteful and hateful Helper Book, that there would be a result in the election of a Speaker by a majority? If you cannot do this, you confess you are in a minority. If you can, then you are responsible for the non-organization of this House, and all its consequences. It is not John Sherman or John Any-body-else we are after. It is the Speakership the country wants filled. You have stood by Mr. Sherman because he indorsed the Helper book. You signed it with him. You (Colfax) signed it first of all the members. You and your co-signers are in the same category with him. You dare not desert him without deserting yourselves.

Mr. Colfax—The author of "The Buckeye Abroad" (Cox) is not the man to arraign me for anything I have done, unless he will inform us who upon this side he is willing to vote for.

Mr. Cox—I vote for none of you.

Mr. Colfax—Then if he will vote for no gentleman upon this side, I respectfully submit to him that according to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which I believe he indorses, he should at least leave us to settle our differences in our own way. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Cox—Subject to the Constitution of the United States. [Laughter.]

Mr. Colfax—The Constitution requires us to sit here and vote.

Mr. Cox—And the House shall do it in a constitutional way. I do not interfere with the family affairs of the Republican Party when I ask him about the coalition of his party. Yesterday my colleague, (Mr. Hutchins) lectured the Democracy for non-organization, and tried to place the onus and odium of not organizing upon us. I now declare that it is possible for the Republicans to elect a man in their own party whom I have named. It is not denied but that some one who is more conservative than Mr. Sherman, and who is not in the same Helper boat with these gentlemen, can be elected, and that, too, by a majority of this House.

Mr. Colfax—I do not acknowledge the gentlemen's right to interfere; but I will say simply that we support Mr. Sherman because he receives the largest number of votes that can be polled. I wish to say, in conclusion, that the Constitution of the United States authorizes the various States of this Union to elect Representatives in the American Congress, and in compliance with that Constitution those Representatives sit here to-day. Now, it is a fact that every gentleman who sits here is elected, not by the majority, but the plurality rule. Only Rhode Island requires a majority vote, and there on a second vote a plurality is sufficient to elect. Now, when gentlemen come here and draw their salaries from the Treasury of the United States by virtue of an election under the plurality rule, I say it is a far-fetched argument for them to insist that that Constitution, which limits our power in the election of a Speaker in the same way, will not permit us to elect by the plurality rule. Nay more, Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, and Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, have both been elected Speakers under the plurality rule, and, although questions have arisen in regard to the constitutionality of laws passed under their Administration, and signed by them, yet no man, no lawyer, has ever attempted before a Court of Justice to insist that those laws were invalid because the speaker was elected by a plurality. We have therefore the precedents of two elections of Speaker, one by each of the great parties, and the analogous fact of the election of Representatives by a plurality, which has been provided for in order that the people in none of the Districts might be unrepresented. The law said to the people, "You may scatter your votes if you please, but the man who receives the highest number shall be elected." It is a wise provision, and we should do well to copy that example to put an end to the present dead lock.

Adjourned.

THE FLOOR FROM THE GALLERIES.

The Debate in the House on Wednesday.

Southern Americans and Northern Democrats in Confessional.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860.

There was what Prof. Meriam, of Brooklyn Heights, would call a "heated term" in the House last evening, after my daily letter closed. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, got into a jangle with Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia; and Thomas J. Barr, of New-York brought down the House by describing the three Anti-Lecomptonites who now vote with the Republicans as "Israelites without guile, who had sold their Democratic birth-right for a mess of pottage—which pottage, subsequently, they did not get." This was a hit intended against Col. Forney, and caught the popular ear. McClernand, of Illinois, then rose and demanded to know whether the Democracy were bound to accept the plurality rule, because the Republicans, a minority, desired to elect their Speaker in that particular manner? He repudiated Hickman's assumption that Northern Democrats have been controlled in this struggle by Southern influences, and wound up by denouncing Hickman, Swartz and Haskin as bats, belonging neither to the birds on the right of the clerk's chair, nor to the beasts on the left, but hovering between both with a dual nature, and ready to join the victors. Pryor then took up the cudgels, using the Anglo-Saxon tongue in its monosyllabic vigor—such English as we read in the *Pilgrim's Progress*, but used in a less amicable sense. He referred to the fact that the National men in the House are in a majority, and denounced the Republicans as a minority resolved to dictate not only the politics' complexion of the candidate, but to insist on the one individual most legitimately obnoxious to the sense and convictions of the majority. There was a good deal of beat in the controversy between Hickman and Pryor—the former regarding the latter's language as intended to provoke a duel, and Mr. Pryor retorting that Hickman's "vivid imagination conjured up terrors which had no existence in fact. This gives pretty much the substance of the personal jangle, after which the House adjourned without a vote.

This morning the attendance of members is again very slim, and the roll-call is adopted as a means for giving further time to the loiterers. I see the tall three-legged stool, with a glass of water on it, placed beside John J. McRae, of Mississippi, from which it may be supposed that this gentleman will speak whenever the House is in a condition to hear him. The roll-call having now ended, Gov. McRae rises and offers to speak, at the same time declaring his readiness to yield the floor if any gentleman who has not yet spoken should desire to be heard. He sits down waiting for a reply, upon which Israel Washburn, Jr., of Maine, jumps up and demands a vote on the plurality resolution submitted yesterday. Mr. Washburn, having got his own speech off his mind, professes to have awakened this morning to the discovery that all debate is out of order, and that the House, strictly speaking, should do nothing but vote and vote. This brings up Winslow and Burton Craige, described yesterday; after which the Clerk rules, in an elaborate opinion some point not audible in this gallery. Upon this, Thomas S. Bocock rises to support the Clerk, and Mr. Washburn replies, hanging on to his objection like a little poodle-dog to a big bone. He tugs at it and gnaws at it; barks at any one who seeks to interrupt him; trots around it, and views it in different aspects—declaring it good in all. He is what Irish Tom would call "an obstinacious little man," conscious of some strength on parliamentary law, and a very Congressional Shylock in demanding the uttermost scruple of his pound of flesh.

The Clerk, like the Duke in the "Merchant of Venice," appears loth to decide against McRae, out of whose oratorical midriff the penalty in question is proposed to be cut; but he hesitates before the Maine Shylock's confident quotations of law, and seems to fear that no amount of railing can "take off the seal." In this emergency, George S. Houston, of Alabama, suddenly appears in the character of Portia—gentle, tender, pale, pleading and compassionate. He urges that the quality of mercy should not be forgotten; that it will fall like the gentle dew from the empyrean of the Clerk's desk, equally upon the Democratic and the Republican benches. He asks Washburn to cease whetting his rhetorical knife on the sole of his shoe; and to wait until after McRae, in his speech, has brought home those great argosies and precious treasures of tropical thought which are to enrich the common wealth, and be stored away as immortal trophies in the archives of our national eloquence.

Fast, furious and vengeful rise the cries from the floor—Washburn persisting against the Clerk's decision, and the Democratic benches drowning his rebellious words in appeals for order. Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, and Burnett, of Kentucky, square off in a metaphorical sparring match—Kellogg using his lingual fists in a slovenly, fat fashion, and with a very open guard; while Burnett gets home some bad body-doubling hits immediately under the lower button of Kellogg's mental waistcoat. Soon after Albert Rust, of Arkansas, gets the head of Daniel W. Gooch, (Rep.,) of Massachusetts, into parliamentary chancery, and there disfigures the Congressional features of that unhappy one in a manner equally deplorable and scientific. It is a grand rhetorical mill of practiced boxers—the great Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, finally stepping forward as the bottle-holder of the Republicans, and handing the belt of victory—*i. e.*, possession of the floor—to David Clopton, of Alabama, who presents a title deed of gift from Gov. McRae, of Mississippi, the original squatter sovereign of the day.

Washburn, however, does not seem satisfied, and staggers forward for another round—taking the position that "even a point of order is not debatable according to the Manual." Burnett catches him under the parliamentary chin with his right flipper, puts home his left under Washburn's rhetorical jugular, and at the same time gives him the Congressional Tom Cribb trip, bringing him heavily down just at the back of the ropes. If Tom Quick, of the *Leader*, were here, he could give you a better sporting account of the encounter, and would probably agree with me in pronouncing the Southern men "artists" and the Republicans "suckers," in this species of general free fight—the quoted words having to be interpreted according to the definition of John Lyng, Esq., as on record in the famous trial of Loo Baker for the homicide of the late and lamented Wm. Poole.

As the result of the whole, David Clopton, of Alabama, gracefully accepts the victorious belt, and the little table which stood beside McRae is transferred to his vicinity. Mr. Clopton is rather a small man, physically—about five feet eight inches high, with a large, high, and broad forehead, straight brown hair, dark eyes, of a rather melancholy and thoughtful cast; a straight nose, making one line with his forehead in profile, a rather short, shaved upper lip, and a lower face rather deficient in animal energy, and sparsely coated around the cheeks and chin with a brownish beard. His voice is a pleasant baritone, well-managed, but of limited range. He speaks with great clearness and moderation; his chief gestures being an extension commonly of the right hand, but sometimes of both hands, with the palm or palms open, and turned upward—much after the style of a Methodist exhorter, invoking the reception of Heavenly blessings. A thoroughly conservative and Christian gentleman—Mr. Clopton acts politically with Senator Fitzpatrick and W. R. W. Cobb, of his own State, fighting in that minority against the disunion sentiment, though partially convinced (as he admits) that secession may become eventually a necessity, to protect the institutions of the South. He is heard with deep attention by both sides, and certainly affords plentiful matter of thought in his harangue. There is something wanting, nevertheless, in his remarks; there is sequence of ideas, but not direct connection of sentences. His speech is a worm chopped into many parts—a heart and vital writhing-power in each paragraph, but not that direct and perfect progression towards an established point which should be the aim and attainment of all parliamentary eloquence. He quotes Scripture frequently, and goes back with loving veneration to the days of the patriarchs for authorities to sustain the principles of supremacy over an inferior race. He assigns wonderful philoprogenitive and procreative powers to two gentlemen rather prominent in the Abolition ranks, declaring solemnly that "thousands of Garrisons and Wendell Phillipses will arise in the next generation,"—a suggestion which makes your correspondent anxious to know the moral status and social recognition of the parties indicated. On the whole, Clopton is a man of respectable talents and acquirements, but without any larger grasp of mind. He is, no doubt, a conscientious and laborious man—one educated to regard Slavery as a blessing, abstract and practical; and one on whom these teachings have had full effect.

It is now within a minute of post hour, and this letter must close. NOBODY.

Washington, Wednesday Evening.

In the debate which occurred this afternoon, Luther C. Carter comported himself well, and though a good deal laughed at in the start, made a long pull-up in public favor before the game was done. In the impromptu debate with Gov. McRae, of Mississippi, Mr. Carter evinced a certain readiness and clearwitted appreciation of political points, which but few of those who had only heard his previous spread eagle speech could have expected. On concluding, he was warmly congratulated by the leading Republicans, and Mr. Grow, who sat beside him giving occasional hints, appeared justly proud of his pupil.

In the contest with McRae, however, Mr. Carter was overmatched—the little Mississippian standing in the front van of our Congressional rough-and-readies. It is to be regretted that the Democrats so often and so persistently bothered McRae by their suggestions and advice. No man on the floor needs prompting less, and, but for his admirable temper, the result could not have been otherwise than a failure. As it was, McRae gallantly held his own, and fought the fight that was in him with the elegance of a scholar and the courtesy of a high-blooded, high-souled and courteous Southern gentleman. There is not, probably, on the floor a more experienced debater, or one with qualities more likely to insure courteous treatment to those with whom his opinions may conflict. Genial, able and pleasant, the little Governor is esteemed in all circles for the possession of many fine and generous qualities. He is extreme in his political opinions, it is true, and may appear to Northern men to have a screw loose upon the Slavery question. But, on the other hand, he is a fair and high-minded adversary, willing to extend to every one the respect he demands for himself. These remarks are made because an impression seems prevalent in Northern papers that the Governor is as violent in manner as he is extreme in principle.

We had a concert last night, in the Hall of Willard's, very well attended, and a success in all respects. Madame Anna Bishop was the leading artist, assisted by Sebastian Mills, a most accomplished piano-player, and Signor Rudolphsen, who has a pleasant baritone. The hall was filled to overflowing, but there were very few political heads to be observed amongst the audience. Madame Anna was applauded to the echo, and encored again and again on every appearance.

Secretary Cass also held a reception last night; which was one of the pleasantest we have had here. All the diplomatic corps were present; the Senate, Chamber and House were also largely represented, and the balance of those present embraced the best families of the city. The house is a very splendid one, and contains treasures of art and historical souvenirs not to be equaled in the country. The venerable Secretary himself looked in excellent health, and good for another ten years' lease of life. He did the honors with grace, and was as gay as the youngest of his company.

Towering a head and shoulders above the tallest in the company stood W. R. W. Cobb, of Alabama, to whom, in a previous description, your correspondent did injustice which he wishes to retract and repair. The papers in Alabama opposed to Mr. Cobb and the conservative principles which he advocates, are now trying to use that merely humorous exaggeration of certain peculiarities of manner to the detriment of a representative who has hitherto defied opposition in his own district. Nothing could be more unfair, ungenerous or dishonest. The description was flung off in haste, without revision, and every point was embellished under the sense of humor then impelling a careless pen. Since that time a better knowledge has led to sincere regret for the injury—certainly not designed; and when it is sought to take advantage of such a sketch for political purposes, the writer thereof has to protest against the perversion of his description to any such uses. Mr. Cobb stands high here socially and in the House; he is recognized as a man of distinctive character, whose word, whether in public or private, is equivalent to his bond; and that he should finally be injured by any such pasquinade cannot be credited by those who know his popularity and years of service.

As to the House, it is generally believed we are further off from organization every day. As the Plurality Rule is pressed, the temper of members on both sides waxes more sensitive, and unless great caution is exhibited it will be difficult to avoid some overt collision on the floor. To-day in particular the Republicans would appear to have been courting some physical demonstration from the hot blood and peculiar habits opposed to them. Washburn was tantalizing in the extreme—persisting in talking out of order, and talking even after the Clerk had decided against him. If it should come to night sessions, as the Helper men threaten, we may expect scenes of violence and outrage unparalleled in Congressional annals.

NOBODY.

A Warning.—The Boston *Pilot*, after rehearsing at length the recent persecutions of Powers, who was tarred and feathered in South Carolina, and of James Cranagle, who was so summarily expelled from Alabama, warns the South to be careful how it treats Irishmen, or she may lose those in the North who have hitherto been her warmest friends.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas........5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail........5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat........3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The California mails for the *North Star* will close to-day, (Friday,) at 1 P. M.

The European mails for the *New-York* close to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Vanderbilt	Jan. 21	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Jan. 21	New-York	Bremen.
Europa	Jan. 25	Boston	Liverpool
John Bell	Jan. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
Edinburgh	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool
Fulton	Feb. 4	New-York	Havre.
City of Manchester	Feb. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 18	New-York	Havre.
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Dec. 27	Liverpool	New-York
John Bell	Dec. 28	Glasgow	New-York
Fulton	Jan. 10	Havre	New-York
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
Arago	Jan. 31	Havre	New-York
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Atlantic	Jan. 20	New-York	Aspinwall
North Star	Jan. 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arabia, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Gardener, Augusta, Ga.; A. Rathbone, Albany; Nelson Millard, J. W. Kendall, Mrs. Field, Capt. Bolton, Mrs. Caroline Lewis, W. W. Gilbert, Fred. Gosbe, F. Mensing, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Sanford, J. N. Winthrop Torquay, S. Brush, G. Abimola, F. Gooding, W. S. Henderson, Thomas Price, John Bliss, Wm H. Bliss, Robert Smith and Alex. Miller, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, and Mr. Duncan, nurse and infant, England; Caleb S. Hunt, Philadelphia; M. M. Ollendorff, Montreal; John Lockwood, Paris; M. W. Boice, Hamilton, C. W.; Mr. Gassenham, London; W. S. Gurnett, England; A. Walker and George G. Ratcliffe, Cincinnati; Chas. Von Baukel, Newark; Chas. Atkinson and W. S. Watson, London; Alex. Gemmell, Glasgow.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 19 | Sun sets.... 5 03 | Moon sets.... 5 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 04 | Gov. Island. 6 53 | Hell Gate.... 8 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

Cleared.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Bark F. Deming, Higgins, Para, E. L. Corning.

Brigs Montgomery, Mendell, Cadiz, Post & Small; W. Mason, Gardner, Cardenas, ——; Jas. Park, Park, Matanzas, W. W. Russell; Olive, (Br.,) Berhill, St. Jago, T. B. Chase.

Schrs. Lucknow, (Br.,) Nicholson, Halifax, ——; R. M. Price, Kelly, Elizabethport, ——; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master; Sea Breeze, Cooms, Savannah, ——; H. S. Boynton, Grindle, Galveston, N. H. Brigham; E. A. D. Hart, Lowe, Swan Island, Post & Small; J. B. Myers, Cobb, Elizabethport, Post & Small; Danville, Chester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Louisa, Baker, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; A. C. Reeves, Lake, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; S. Eddy, Patton, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived

Steamship De Soto, Bulloch, New-Orleans 12th inst., via Havana 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Norfolk 30 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Albatross, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Joseph Allen.

Ship Atmosphere, Lunt, Calcutta Oct. 22, and Sands Heads Oct. 29, with mdse. to John A. McGaw. Jan. 15, exchanged signals with ships Wandering Jew, from ——, and Herald, from Callao Sept. 20 for New-York, sig. N. E. Oct. 3, a young man, named Thos. Edwards, a seaman, about 21 years of age, died in convulsions, occasioned by sun-stroke. He belonged to St. David's, N. S. W.

Ship Finland, Jones, Apalachicola Jan. 4, with cotton, &c., to Benjamin Richards. Has had light airs and calms part of the passage.

Ship Realm, Burgess, New-Orleans 17 ds., with mdse. to Robson & Fosdick.

Bark Mahlon Williamson, Schadfnorth, New-Orleans 17 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to master. Jan. experienced a heavy gale from N. E., at 4:30 P. M. While furling the foresail the bark pitched forward, submerging the whole of the topgallant forecastle, carried away jibboom, and lost both jibs with gear. Another sea struck her and took the starboard cathead with best bower and lodged them on the topgallant forecastle. The gale lasted until the 7th, after which had light baffling winds from S. E. and S. and calms. Jan. 12 lat. 30 56, lon. 79 26, passed ship Eagle, of Rockland, from New-Orleans for Liverpool. Jan. 14, lat. 33, lon. 75 55, passed ship Chapman, from New-Orleans for Liverpool. Jan 15, off Cape Hatteras, encountered a heavy gale from S. W. and suddenly shifting to N. W., which lasted 10 hours. On the morning of the 16th, lat. 37, lon. 73 30, passed, a deal of broken wood, and two new painted water pails, one red and the other green outside, white inside, with black hoops.

Bark Rambler, (of Rockland,) Packard, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Clyde, (Br., of Windsor,) Barker, Cornwallis, N. S., 37 ds., with potatoes to Hyde & Duryee—vessel to H. J. De Wolf.

Schr. King Fisher, (of Kingston,) Holmes, Jacmel 17 ds., via Inagua 16 ds., with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Graeves. Had very rough weather the first part of the passage. Left no Am. vessels at Inagua.

Schr. R. L. Tay, Sheppard, Boston 4 ds., with linseed to master.

Schr. Caroline, Rhodes, Portland, Me., 21 ds., with heading to master.

Schr. Mary Ann Caroline, Packard, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. W. R. Ginn, Bacon, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Isaac Cohen, Hertz, Spofford, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. Emily Johnson, Johnson, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to T. G. and A. L. Rowe.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Elizabethport, with coal for Wareham.

Schr. Wide World, Bulkley, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Marshall, Chichester, Richmond 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Robinson, Boston 3 ds., with linseed to T. G. & A. L. Rowe.

Schr. George Harris, Dazey, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner Potter & Co.

Schr. Charles H. Cook, (of Provincetown,) Sparks, Jacmel Jan. 1, with coffee and wood to master.

Schr. J. Stetson, (of Maine,) Halifax, N. S., 10 ds., with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

WIND—Sunrise, W. S. W.; mer., N. W.; sunset, do. and fresh.

Below.

Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Eaton, from Cardenas, 10 ds.

Brig Alma, Jamaica 8 ds.

Schr. Kendrick Fish, from Virginia, bound to Boston, spoken 25 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook.—(All the above by steamtug Huntress, Capt. Duvall.)

Also below 2 brigs, unknown.

Sailed.

U. S. gun-boats Mohican and Iroquois, for Coast of Africa. Ship Calhoun, for Liverpool. Steamship Montgomery, Savannah. Ship Starlight for San Francisco. Barks Jasper, for Galveston; J. C. Nickels, for Matanzas; Flying Fish, (Br.,) for West Indies; B. Colcord, Matanzas. Brig Icarian, ——. Sld. 18th, steamships Moses Taylor, for Havana; James Adger, for Charleston; Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Jan. 19, sunset.—Steamship De Soto, from New-Orleans and Havana, and one brig S. of the Highlands. Wind light N., weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Jan. 19, sunset.—Three brigs outside the Bar, bound in. Ship Calhoun, for Liverpool, passed out over the Bar at 12:20 P. M. Wind fresh N. W., weather clear.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Jan. 19, sunset.—One of Cromwell's small propellers passing up the Narrows. Ship Starlight, for San Francisco, passed down the Narrows at 8 A. M. Wind moderate N. W.; weather cloudy.

BOSTON, Jan. 19—Arr. bark Arethusa, Farnham, Savannah.

Off Highland Light, ship Mary Glover, from New-Orleans; bark Maria, from Turk's Island.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 19—Arr. bark Globe, from Providence.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Gazelle, of New-Haven, Capt. Duell, hence for Barbados, is ashore on Far Rockaway; went on last night; has a deck-load of mules and horses. No further particulars. Wrecking schr. Norma has been sent to her assistance.

The following is a copy of the manifest of cargo on board of the Br. brig Alexander Wise, ashore near Cape Fear: 16 casks madder, 15 do. wine, 30 bbls. do., E. Caylus de Ruyter & Co.; 32 bales liquorice root, 5 casks c. tartar, 2 boxes do., 1 500 boxes soap, Schieffelin, Bros. & Co., 400 do., Valable & Reynal; 500, Berkenmath, Schnider & Co.; 250 casks wine, Aymar & Co.; 100 do., Gomez, Wallis & Co.; 406 do., Wellington & Abbott; 27 do., Dupoing, 48 do., 15 boxes do., 14 do. fruit, P. Colomb; 5 casks c. tartar, J. Millet; 15 boxes liquorice root, C. Lansmann; 150 boxes lemons, H. A. Aichard; 6 casks verdigris, 5 casks c. tartar, 100 baskets oil, 18 bales corks, 1,835 pigs lead, 205 casks wine, 350 boxes soap, 50 casks madder, 4 cases leather to order.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ANGLO-SAXON.]

Arrived from New-York—Dec. 17, Lady Maxwell, at Terceira; 29th, Dirk Hendrick, at Gravesend; 31st, St. Helier, at do.; Devonshire, at do.; Jan. 2, Eva, in the Clyde.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Jan. 1, Elvira Owens, at Portsmouth.

Arrived from Savannah—Dec. 31, Medallion, at Fleetwood; Jan. 2, Amity, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—Jan. 2, Odessa and Cordelia, at Liverpool; Micmac, in the Clyde.

Sailed for New-York—Jan. 3, Corra Linn, from the Clyde.

Sailed for Boston—Jan. 2, Aurora, from Falmouth.

Liverpool—Jan. 5, arr. ships Ina Russell and Morning Star, from New Orleans; Enoymion, from New-York; Winthrop, from Mobile, and C. A. Morrison, from Havana.

The Anglo-Saxon passed the Am. ship Congress, dismasted, going into Liverpool; off Tuskar Light, ship John Parker, of St. Johns, N. B.

At Jacmel, Jan. 1, brig Jno. Lancey, for New-York in 15 ds.—the only Am. vessels.

19 UNION-PLACE, (BROADWAY, ABOVE 15th-st.) One suite of rooms and two single ones to let, with board. This is a desirable location; house fronting on the square; large clothes closet attached to rooms. References given and required. Dinner at 6; breakfast from 7 until 9.

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—Skates to suit everybody. A lot of fine English skates just received. Also, skate bags, shinny sticks, straps, books on the art, &c., &c.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.